"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair and somewhat cooler Tuesday; moderate southwest to west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,729. • • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARMAN JURORS DISAGREE, 10 TO 2

"Terribly Disappointed," Says Mrs. Bailey's Alleged Slayer, Who Breaks Down.

BAIL TO BE ACCEPTED TODAY

Joseph Aston and W. G. Hovey Insist on Conviction More Than Thirteen Hours.

ANOTHER TRIAL UNLIKELY

Victim's Mother and Husband Willing to Have Case Dropped—Long Wait for a Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 25.—After deliberating for thirteen and a quarter hours, the jurors in the trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey filed wearily into the Supreme Court room at 10:58 o'clock this morning and the foreman announced that it was impossible for them to come to any agreement. The probability of this outcome was told in the late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. After Justice Kelby discharged them Mrs. Carman broke down completely and had to be assisted from the room.

The tale of the jury's deliberations was told afterward by several of its members. It was an hour and a quarter after they returned that the first vote was taken, at 11 o'clock. Previous to this there had been considerable amicable discussion. The first ballot stood nine for acquittal, three for conviction. No particular degree of murder was specified by the three who stood for conviction. These three were Joseph Aston of Port Washington, manager of a publishing house, Juryman No. Ten; William G. Hovey of Woodmere, a traveling salesman, No. 4, and Marx Gottsch, No. 5. After further discussion the record of part of the testimony was sent for. Another vote was taken shortly after midnight. Its result was ten for acquittal, two for conviction, the juryman who had changed his ballot being Gottsch.

Three more ballots were taken during the tiresome hours without change. Once there was nearly a fight, but the jury, every member of which was married, resigned itself to a long deadlock. Shortly after 10 o'clock the fifth and last ballot was taken.

Case May Be Dropped.

District Attorney Smith was disappointed as greatly as the lawyers for the defense. He said that he believed he would rather have had an aquittal than this negative result. He had said he would retry the case immediately in event of a disagreement, but was told that Justice Kelby would not hear it again. Mr. Smith then said he did not know what he would do and might not ask another trial. It is likely the indictment will be quashed.

John J. Graham, senior counsel for the defense, announced that he would make a motion at noon tomorrow to have Mrs. Carman released on bail. The District Attorney said he would not oppose this.

A story was current tonight that one juryman said nine jurors acknowledged that they had made-up minds after hearing Mrs. Carman's direct testimony on Thursday, and had discussed opinions that day, contrary to the Judge's instructions. The juryman denied the report, but District Attorney Smith said he would conduct a vigorous investigation.

The scene in the courtroom when the jury entered at 10:58 o'clock was unusual, for the rows of seats that had been packed with deeply interested spectators during the week's sessions were comparatively empty. Only thirty-nine persons remained in the room, and of these eight were women. Even as late as a few hours before, when dawn gradually replaced the electric lights of the room, the majority of the spectators had been women. Those of one group were in evening gowns. They had come in about midnight after the news that the case had gone to the jury had spread throughout the countryside.

Sleepy Audience in Court.

The persons whose patience lasted lounged drowsily in their chairs, the women with their coats and hats hanging over adjoining chairs, the men with their feet on the chairs next to them and in some cases with their collars unfastened. A dozen of them had slept several hours in their chairs and had been awakened half an hour before by court attendants cleaning up the remnants of meals left by persons who had eaten in court in order to be present when the jury appeared.

Mrs. Carman, dishevelled, with deep black circles under her eyes, her face worn and gray, entered the room. She had slept only fifteen minutes all night. Beside her was Dr. Carman, his hair rumpled and his face even more florid than usual. Mrs. Ida B. Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, followed, looking down at the floor, and with her was Mrs. Helen Corby, her daughter.

None appeared to have slept. They took their seats at the end of the counsel table and conversed nervously in low whispers, and every one spoke in a subdued voice.

When Justice Kelby entered the room his eyes were reddened from long wakefulness. The door leading to the jury room opened and Robert Ludlam, the tall oysterman of Oyster Bay, foreman of the jury, stood for a moment at the threshold and then walked to the side of the jury box, his head bowed as though under disappointment. The others filed in silently behind him, each looking down and not one glancing toward Mrs. Carman.

Their appearance was eloquent. The faces of a few plainly depicted disgust,

Continued on Page 4.

FRANK'S LAST FIGHT TO BE BEGUN TODAY

Arguments Will Be Heard to Set Aside Murder Verdict on Constitutional Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The final fight to save Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, will begin in the Georgia Supreme Court tomorrow, when the motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that Frank was not in court when the jury rendered its decision will be argued. The attorneys for Frank contend that his constitutional rights were invaded by his absence from court, and that, therefore, the verdict is null.

Attorneys Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, who heretofore have represented Frank, will not appear tomorrow because of an agreement not to raise the constitutional right made with Solicitor Dorsey shortly before the Frank verdict was brought in. Unless some other phase of the Frank fight develops they will have no further connection in the courts with the case. They will be available, however, should any move be projected in Frank's defense other than the constitutional motion. The motion to set aside the verdict was introduced by Attorneys Tye, Peeples and Jordan, assisted by Herbert J. and Leonard Haas, and Harry A. Alexander.

Both the State and the defense have finished their briefs, and are ready for tomorrow's arguments. One of the main citations of the defense's brief is from the case of Weeks vs. The United States, reading:

"The efforts of the courts and their officials to bring the guilty to punishment, praiseworthy as they are, are not to be aided by the sacrifice of those great principles established by years of endeavor and suffering, which have resulted in their embodiment in the fundamental law of the land."

The State's brief cites the case of Cawthen vs. The State of Georgia:

"It would be trifling with the court to allow it to act on a waiver thus made and then impeach its action on the ground that counsel had been guilty of an unauthorized act."

TAFT DEFENDS TREATIES.

Says They Will Not Guarantee Peace, but May Avoid War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Ex-President Taft tonight defended arbitration treaties as a preventative of war. He was the principal speaker at a Yale mass meeting held to discuss the European war and to raise funds to relieve the wounded and homeless. He said:

"It is true that treaties are not absolute guarantee against war, but they are the best means we have of avoiding it. After the close of every war treaties become stronger, and their efficacy becomes greater. Just because a treaty is sometimes broken is no reason why we should not make treaties.

"I felt stunned when the Great European nations engaged in conflict. I hoped for weeks that the situation was not entirely hopeless and that the beginning of the end might be approaching, but one has to be an optimist if he can find anything hopeful in the present outlook.

"It is of the utmost importance that the United States continue as a neutral nation, and I believe that European powers will yet look to the United States as the country to bring about peace. I hope that residents of this country and the American press will not take sides with the war and will not express opinions as to which country is right or wrong in the war. There is a good deal of lying in politics and about as much in war."

Miss Mabel T. Boardman told of Red Cross work; President Arthur T. Hadley and Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, head of the Yale department of European history, also spoke. Yale undergraduates subscribed funds for a Red Cross ambulance equipment.

THINK LADS FOUGHT A DUEL

One Arrested with a Pistol, Another Found Dying in the Woods.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The police and Prosecutor do not agree over the shooting of David Lincoln, 19 years old, of this city, which occurred in Five Mile Woods, between here and Lawrenceville, late this afternoon. Lincoln is in the McKinley Hospital with a punctured right lung and a shattered spinal column and will die. Between periods of unconsciousness he says that he shot himself, but denies that he tried to commit suicide. The police do not see how his wound could have been self-inflicted. Lincoln says he was wounded while he was trying to put his revolver into his hip pocket.

The police believe there was a fight, in which Lincoln was shot by another youth. They cannot get evidence to back up this theory, though, beyond the fact that while the youth was shot in the back there is no hole in the coat that he was wearing when found. They are now seeking three or four companions who were with him when the shooting occurred.

Game Warden Harry Loveless of this city has been very active lately in arresting persons for violating the game laws, and when he heard the shooting in the woods he investigated. He came upon Frank Johann, 19 years old, with a revolver in his hands. He arrested Johann for carrying a weapon, and brought him here and locked him up. Then Loveless returned to the woods. This was about forty minutes after his first visit. He came upon the unconscious form of Lincoln lying near where the others had been practicing at a target. Lincoln was brought to the hospital here.

Assistant Prosecutor English is of the opinion that Lincoln, after the arrest of his companion, fled and while trying to put his revolver into his hip pocket, the weapon caught in his belt and was discharged, the bullet entering his back. The revolver was found lying alongside him, and there was one empty cartridge in it.

The police are now seeking for Lincoln's companions. They will probably learn that a quarrel of some kind occurred between them, and that Lincoln was shot during it. So far they have not been able to learn the names of these companions.

AFTER LIQUOR LOBBYISTS.

Norris Says Adjournment Will Not End His Efforts to Expose Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Norris, a radical Republican from Nebraska, said today that the adjournment of the session would not put a stop to his efforts to unearth a liquor lobby, which, in his opinion, was busy around Washington for many weeks, trying to save beer, wine, and whisky from the war tax. Some time ago Mr. Norris submitted a list of men to Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the old Lobby Committee, who, the Nebraska Senator thought, ought to be questioned. No report was ever made in this list.

"I shall submit a complete list to Mr. Overman in December," said Mr. Norris today. "My list is not yet complete. I do not intend to let the matter drop."

Among the names already handed to Mr. Overman by Mr. Norris were Robert Crain of Baltimore, Charles Lewis and Hugh F. Harvey of Washington, Royal E. Cabell of Virginia, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Mr. Taft's Administration, and Theodore Bell of California.

RESERVE BANKS TO OPEN NOV. 16

Secretary McAdoo Announces Date for Establishment of New Federal System.

HOPES TO AID THE SOUTH

Promises That the Government Will Transfer Generously from the General Fund.

HUGE RESERVES RELEASED

Says More Than $400,000,000 Now Tied Up Will Increase Credit Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the Federal Reserve banks throughout the country would be opened for business on Monday, Nov. 16. All the reserve banks, twelve in number, will be opened on the same day. The secretary said that as soon as the reserve banks were in operation he would transfer to them as large an amount of Government funds as possible, which would enable the reserve banks to grant enlarged credits to the national and State banks that are members of the new reserve system. He also called attention to the fact that with the new system in operation about $400,000,000 now tied up as reserves in national banks would be released, and that this money would assist in relieving the financial situation.

In announcing that the Federal Reserve banks would begin business three weeks from tomorrow, Secretary McAdoo rejected the advice of a majority of the Directors of the reserve banks. At their recent conference in this city with the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the reserve bank directors, after a full discussion of the matter, adopted a resolution to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the reserve banks should not be put in operation until Nov. 30.

The representatives of the New York reserve bank said that they were ready to begin business at any time, and indicated that the sooner the reserve system was put in operation the better they would be pleased. Directors of Western institutions were opposed to the early opening, however, mainly on the ground that they could not complete arrangements before the end of November. When the question was put to a vote the proposal to open on Nov. 16 received 35 ballots and the proposal to defer the opening to Nov. 30 got 37 ballots.

The conference of Directors thereupon decided to recommend unanimously to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Reserve banks throughout the country should be opened simultaneously on Nov. 30.

Secretary McAdoo in his formal statement said:

"The Federal Reserve act imposes upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of announcing 'in such manner as he may elect the establishment of a Federal Reserve bank in any district.' Inthe discharge of that duty I have determined to announce on the 16th day of November, 1914, the establishment of the Federal reserve banks in all the Federal Reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for national banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative.

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergent conditions in the South and the confident belief that the prompt opening of the reserve banks will be very helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country.

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my associates on the Federal Reserve Board, who are co-operating cordially with me, and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the Directors of the Federal Reserve banks at their recent conference in Washington with the Federal Reserve Board.

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the reserve banks in motion on the 16th of November, but the Directors of these banks represent the highest degree of American banking ability, and I am sure that not only can they meet the situation, but that they will cheerfully take up the task in the same fine spirit of public service which animated their discussions at the Washington conference.

"As the result of the enactment of the war revenue measure, the parity between receipts and disbursements of the Treasury will soon be happily restored. This will make it possible for the Treasury to render still greater service than it has already rendered in helping the financial situation in the South, and in other parts of the country where the need has appeared. The prompt opening of the Federal Reserve banks will make the assistance of the Treasury doubly powerful because the Federal Reserve act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to deposit a large amount of the moneys held in the 'general fund' in the Federal Reserve banks, and to require such banks to act as fiscal agents of the United States; and also, in his discretion, to deposit the revenues of the Government, or any part thereof, in the reserve banks, and to make disbursements by checks drawn against such deposits.

"Under the present system the Secretary of the Treasury cannot with prudence scatter the 'general fund' of the Treasury among the great number of widely separated national banks throughout the country. Up to the present time I have gone as far in that direction as I have felt that it was wise to go, but with the larger powers conferred by the Federal Reserve act and the use which I may be able to make of the Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents of the Government, it will be prudent and wise to deposit a large amount of the 'general fund' of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve banks.

"As soon, therefore, as the reserve banks are in operation, I shall transfer to them as large an amount of Government funds as possible; this will, in turn, enable them to extend enlarged credits to national banks and State banks which may become members of the Federal Reserve system, which, in turn, may extend to their customers. By this means and through the agency of the Federal Reserve banks, I hope to give additional assistance to that already given by the Treasury Department to the cotton producers, the cotton industry, and the business men of the South.

"The new reserve requirements which will become operative on the 16th day of November, upon tne opening of the Federal Reserve banks, will release more than $400,000,000 of reserve money and largely increase the credit facilities of the banks of the country."

Secretary McAdoo's action also has a bearing on the international financial and business situation. It was pointed out tonight that the early opening of the Reserve banks would put the country in better condition to supply money for business needs if there were large withdrawals of gold for shipment to England to meet maturing American obligations. From the Treasury viewpoint the action promised by Secretary McAdoo is essential to bring about improvement in the situation in the United States.

A. J. DREXEL GOES TO BE WAR CHAUFFEUR

Wealthy Man Starts from London for the Front to Follow His Son's Example.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Anthony J. Drexel left here a few days ago for Paris. His intention is to join his son, J. Armstrong Drexel, at the front as a chauffeur, but his friends in London do not know whether he has succeeded as yet in doing this.

John R. Drexel is at present staying at the Ritz, awaiting the arrival of his daughter, Alice G., from Munich, where she has been with friends since the war began.

J. Armstrong Drexel is one of Gen. French's chauffeurs.

Anthony J. Drexel, who succeeded his father as head of Drexel & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia and was closely associated with the late J. P. Morgan. His London home is one of the most elaborate in the English capital. One of Mr. Drexel's sons, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., married Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of George J. Gould. J. Armstrong Drexel has achieved much fame as an amateur aviator.

SUBMARINE TRANSPORT SAID TO BE BUILDING

Would be Used to Land Troops for an Invasion, According to a Berlin Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A report from Berlin says that a new type of big submarine, to be used only for transport of troops, has been built at Elbing, Western Prussia. These submarines when on the surface can be used as pontoons.

"The main object of the submarines," says the report, "is to reach a shore unnoticed and land troops for invasion. At Hamburg, also several of these transport submarines have been built."

DUTCH SEE A THREAT IN A GERMAN ORGAN

Neighbors Must Choose Between German Culture and German Anger, It Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since the middle of August there has been published at The Hague daily a paper called De Toestand (The Situation). This organ is being managed by Germans, and promotes German propaganda.

Up to the present no one has taken this publication seriously, its influence being nil, but now it has become bolder and says:

"If up to the present it has been the wish of Germany to remain in peaceful competition with all peoples, from now the watchword is 'Who is not in favor of us is against us.' No other way out exists, and the countries around Germany will have to choose between German culture and German anger."

These words have produced a strong protest from The Hague paper The Nieuwe Courant, as Holland is summoned within its own boundaries to choose a side and abandon its neutrality. The Nieuwe Courant considers that an end should be made to such propaganda.

EDISON WON'T INVENT MAN-KILLING DEVICES

Would Rather Make the People Laugh—Blames "Those Military Gangs" for War in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—"Making things which kill men is against my fibre. I would rather make people laugh. I leave that death-dealing work to my friends, the Maxim brothers," Thomas A. Edison said today:

"This war," he continued, "had to come. You can't blame anybody in particular. Those military gangs in Europe piled up armament until something had to break. It has come, and it will be epoch-making. And its end will see the boundaries of Europe drawn around racial lines.

"The war may not mean the end of kingdoms, but it will mean the ending of autocratic government. Democracy is spreading in Europe, and this will do more to bring it about than anything else could. You may talk about your orderly direction of government under such authority and how happy the people are, but I would rather live in a corrupt American city, where there is a lot of hesitation about legislation, than in one of your orderly German cities, where a man must perform every act according to a code of laws set down and guarded jealously by armed hands."

Mr. Edison, who is a visitor at the home of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, expressed the belief that both Italy and Turkey would be drawn into the war. The advancement in commercial fields he attributed to the Jew, not the Teuton. He predicted great prosperity for American industry at the close of hostilities in Europe.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

SEEKING WOUNDED ON BATTLE FRONT

Correspondent's Day with the Stretcher-Bearers in the Fighting in Belgium.

IN A HAIL OF SHRAPNEL

Village Ablaze and Houses Crumbling Upon the Refuges of the Wounded.

AN EARL'S BRAVE DAUGHTER

Lady Dorothie Feilding Won Praise by Her Gallant Bearing in Danger.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FURNES, Belgium, Oct. 21. — The staff of the English hospital to which a mobile column has been attached for field work, has arrived here with a convoy of ambulances and motor cars. This little party of doctors, nurses, stretcher-bearers, and chauffeurs under the direction of Dr. Bevis and Dr. Munro, has done splendid work in Belgium, and many of them were in the siege of Antwerp.

Miss Nacnaughton, the novelist, was one of those who went through this great test of courage, and Lady Dorothie Feilding, one of Lord Denbigh's daughters, won everybody's love by her gallantry and plucky devotion to duty in many perilous hours. She takes all risks with laughing courage. She has been under fire in many hot skirmishes, and has helped bring away the wounded from the fighting around Ghent when her own life might have paid the forfeit for defiance to bursting shells.

This morning a flying column of the hospital was preparing to set out in search of wounded men on the firing line under direction of Lieut. de Broqueville, son of the Belgian War Minister. The Lieutenant, very cool and debonair, was arranging the order of the day with Dr. Munro. Lady Dorothie Feilding and the two other women in field kit stood by their cars, waiting for the password. There were four stretcher-bearers, including Mr. Gleeson, an American, who has worked with this party around Ghent and Antwerp, proving himself to be a man of calm and quiet courage at a critical moment, always ready to take great risks in order to bring in a wounded man.

It was decided to take three ambulances and two motor cars. Lieut. de Broqueville anticipated a heavy day's work. He invited me to accompany the column in a car which I shared with Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett of The London Daily Telegraph, who also volunteered for the expedition.

We set out before noon, winding our way through the streets of Furnes. We were asked to get into Dixmude, where there were many wounded. It is about ten miles away from Furnes. As we went along the road, nearer to the sound of the great guns which for the last hour or two had been firing incessantly, we passed many women and children. They were on their way to some place further from the firing. Poor old grandmothers in black bonnets and skirts trudged along the lines of poplars with younger women, who clasped their babes tightly in one hand, while with the other they carried heavy bundles of household goods.

Along the road came German prisoners, marching rapidly between mounted guards. Many of them were wounded, and all of them had a wild, famished, terror-stricken look.

Entering the Firing Zone.

At a turn in the road the battle lay before us, and we were in the zone of fire. Away across the fields was a line of villages with the town of Dixmude a little to the right of us, perhaps a mile and a quarter away. From each little town smoke was rising in separate columns which met at the top in a great black pall. At every moment this blackness was brightened by puffs of electric blue, extraordinarily vivid, as shells burst in the air. From the mass of houses in each town came jets of flame, following explosions which sounded with terrific thudding shocks. On a line of about nine miles there was an incessant cannonade. The farthest villages were already on fire.

Quite close to us, only about half a mile across the fields to the left, there were Belgian batteries at work and rifle fire from many trenches. We were between two fires, and Belgian and German shells came screeching over our heads. The German shells were dropping quite close to us, plowing up the fields with great pits. We could hear them burst and scatter and could see them burrow.

In front of us on the road lay a dreadful barrier, which brought us to a halt. A German shell had fallen right on top of an ammunition convoy. Four horses had been blown to pieces, and their carcasses lay strewn across the road. The ammunition wagon had been broken into fragments and smashed and burned to cinders by the explosion of its own shells. A Belgian soldier lay dead, cut in half by a great fragment of steel. Further along the road were two other dead horses in pools of blood. It was a horrible and sickening sight, from which one turned away shuddering with cold sweat, but we had to pass it after some of this dead flesh had been dragged away.

Further down the road we had left two of the cars in charge of Lady Dorothie Fielding and her two nurses. They were to wait there until we brought back some of the wounded. Two ambulances came on with our light car, commanded by Lieut. Broqueville and Dr.

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS CROSS YSER CANAL IN FORCE; BEATEN BACK ELSEWERE, SAYS PARIS

Summary of War News.

The French War Office admits the truth of the German statement that the Kaiser's troops crossed the Yser Canal Saturday, between Nieuport and Dixmude. A battle of violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. Spirited German attacks to the west and south of Lille, it is said, have been repulsed. The Allies have made small advances to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

The German report adds to its statement of success on the Yser Canal, and states that additional forces are crossing there. The Allies have been heavily reinforced to the northeast of Ypres, but, despite this, it is stated, the German force has advanced at several points, capturing 500 British, including 28 officers.

The Russians report the defeat of the rear guard of the retreating German Army, which attempted to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka, and Rylka. Desperate fighting continues along the River San, and an attempt made by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing, south of Przemysl, was frustrated, it is reported, with heavy losses.

A report from Berlin states that the Germans have begun an offensive movement against Augustowo, and have been joined by the Austro-Hungarians near Ivangorod, where 1,800 Russians have been captured.

Announcement is made in the German capital that the submarine U-9, which sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy, also sent the cruiser Hawke to the bottom.

GERMANS GAIN IN FIERCE FIGHTS

Additional Troops Are Thrown Across Canal Against Strong Opposition.

CAPTURE 500 BRITISH

Twenty-eight Officers Reported Taken in an Advance Northeast of Ypres.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch received here gives a report from the German General Headquarters, under date of this morning. It says:

The Yser-Ypres Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces, after heavy fighting.

East-northeast of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a Colonel.

Another official dispatch from Berlin says that the condition of Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver, is greatly improved.

Paris Reports Please Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following German comment on yesterday's French official statements has been given to the press:

"The tone of the French official war bulletin of last evening was rather depressed, and caused a panic in Paris. It admits a retreat between the sea and the Canal of La Bassée, and mentions the impetuosity of the German attacks near Arras and on the Somme.

"The night bulletin aggravates the pessimistic impression. It repeats that there have been French defeats on the north wing. In order to attenuate the impression an official note was issued two hours later, saying that the battle front had shifted 200 kilometers northward, and therefore patience always was needed."

BERLIN CALM AND GAY.

Dr. Sexton Says Its People Do Not Hear of German Defeats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25.—This evening I came across the Rev. Dr. Sexton, Rector of Cork University, who was taking a post-graduate course in Berlin at the outbreak of the war. He now benefits under the arrangements permitting an exchange of physicians and clergymen who were prisoners of the belligerent powers. He left Berlin on Friday night.

He says Berlin is gay and calm; that the people are still fed with news of German victories, and know nothing of the reverses on the Vistula.

The German military authorities are convinced that they must win. German statisticians, who take a similar view, are busy preparing an estimate of the financial reckoning which England will be asked to pay when the German flag floats triumphant over land and sea.

Dr. Sexton says that the American Ambassador and consular officials are exhibiting much solicitude toward British military prisoners and stranded British civilians.

SAYS ALLIES HAVE FAILED.

Berlin on Flanking Movement—Germany's Prisoners Put at 291,468.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The end of the twelfth week of the war was signalized, according to German official accounts, by the final stemming of the enveloping campaign which the Allies have directed for a month against the German right flank. The Germans have begun slowly but definitely to push southward, it is stated here.

The total number of prisoners of war confined in camps in Germany on Oct. 21 is stated to be 5,401 officers and 291,468 men, including 6 French, 13 Russian, and 3 Belgian Generals. More prisoners are said to be on the way from the front.

According to a report from German official sources, the French Minister of Justice has ordered the seizure of all the private property of Germans in France.

From the same source it is stated that advices from Lisbon set forth that the Royalist movement in Portugal is increasing, and that there has been fighting between the Government forces and the rebels at many places. The insurgents are said to be well armed.

SUBMARINE U-9 SANK CRUISER HAWKE ALSO

She, as Well as the Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy Destroyed by Weddigen's Vessel.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via Rome.)—The German submarine U-9 sank the British cruiser Hawke, as well as the Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy. She returned safely to her home harbor at noon Friday.

The survival of the submarine, after her adventurous voyage, during which, as it now appears, she sent four British cruisers to the bottom, had already been made known. The Admiralty, however, has not yet med public the details of the submarine's latest exploit, nor the subsequent cruise, during which apparently she found no further opportunity to launch torpedoes.

It was thought for a time that the U-9 might have been responsible for the sinking of the British freight steamer Glitra off the Norwegian coast on Oct. 20, but such was not the case. The U-17, which, according to Norwegian papers, destroyed the Glitra, has returned to her harbor with a report substantially the same as has been published abroad.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—Capt. Weddigen, commander of the submarine U-9, has received the decoration of the Ordre pour le Merité.

The Hawke was sent to the bottom by a torpedo attack in the North Sea on Oct. 15. The identity of the attacking vessel has not been made known before, but a recent dispatch from Berlin said that the submarine which engaged the Hawke had returned safely to port. The U-9 has made an unusual record, having previously sunk the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy.

ALLIES ARE PRESSING GERMANS AT OSTEND

Shells from the Fleet and the Land Forces Slaughter Them in Their Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are still holding Ostend, but their retirement is considered imminent. Heavy fighting has been raging throughout the day. The German centre has been vigorously attacked, and it is questionable if the invaders' line can much longer withstand the enormous pressure.

Fugitives from Middelkerke who witnessed the shelling of the German trenches by the allied fleet tell me that the Germans' losses have been appalling. They were simply mowed down by the fleet on their flank and the army in front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BELGIAN ARMY, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Allies' extreme left, near Nieuport, the battle continues to make favorable progress. The Germans have been hurled back to the south of Ostend. South of Dixmude small parties of Germans succeeded in crossing the Yser.

SHELLING OSTEND SUBURBS.

British Bombardment Heavy—Piers Said to Have Been Blown Up.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent, telegraphing Sunday evening, says:

"Slowly, but surely the Germans are being beaten back on the western wing, and old men and young lads are being hurried to the front.

"Roulers resembles a shambles. It was taken and retaken four times and battered to ruins in the process. The German guns made the place untenable for the Allies.

"An Oosburg message says the firing at Ostend is very heavy, and that the British are shelling the suburbs, which are held by the Germans. It is believed the Ostend piers have been blown up."

GERMANS LOSE 5 AIRMEN.

Paris Credits French with Destroying Aeroplane Observers.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Express, five German aeroplanes were destroyed by the French on Saturday.

Two Taubes were brought down at Rheims by a single French aviator, he says, who succeeded in getting to a higher altitude than the Germans and then fired on them with a revolver.

Two other German aeroplanes were hit by the guns of the Meharicourt forts near Montdidier. A figth German airman was wounded by a rifle shot at Gravelines, twelve miles east-northeast of Calais.

French Admit Loss of Ground Near Dixmude.

CLAIM SUCCESS NEAR LILLE

And Command of a German Line of Communication Near St. Mihiel.

BIG NIEUPORT-LYS BATTLE

German Artillery Put Out of Action on the Upper Meuse—Regiment Lost in Argonne.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 11:15 P. M.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days.

A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys.

The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude.

To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement.

In the Woevre region our heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonsard, Buxerulles, and Woinville, which is one of the principal lines of communications of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

It is reported that yesterday, in the Argonne region, an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the wood to the north of La Chalade.

The afternoon announcement follows:

There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras.

In the Argonne region our situation is maintained under the conditions announced yesterday.

On the upper Meuse our field artillery has destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was composed of guns of heavy calibre.

GERMAN ARMIES SHIFT ON WESTERN FRONT

Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemberg Commands in Belgium—Von Kluck on the Aisne.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The German masses at La Bassée appear, from the desperate efforts which they are making, to be trying to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the Allies who menace their communications from there and from Armentières. The intense ardor of the battle was undiminished today. Both armies received reinforcements, but the allied lines withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter-attacks.

The furious nature of the conflict may be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division, in a very small space, more than 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassée, which forms a promontory near Lille, is a very important point covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the Allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans were able to force themselves across the Yser, which is a sluggish, shallow river, where the Allies opposed them with a strong defense along every foot of the ground.

Gen. von Kluck's army, which was thought to be in Belgium, has not moved from its position on the Aisne, but three other German armies have completely changed their fronts. Duke Albrecht of Württemberg now commands the forces in Belgium, while Gen. von Bülow is further down, and the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is stretched along a line of trenches on an extended battle front between the Somme and the Aisne, and from Rheims to the Argonne region.

In the last named region the fighting is only desultory. The troops on both sides are becoming tired of the inactivity, but the positions of the opposing armies are too strong to permit of successful assaults. Therefore the campaign here has become one of patient endurance. The cold, wet nights are very trying, being relieved by only occasional spells of activity which do not last long. Most of the men lie on the straw in the deep trenches, but lookouts are posted at wide intervals, and these soldiers from time to time take a shot at their adversaries. This is immediately followed by a general exchange of rifle fire, but soon all becomes quiet again.

During the nights the sentinels are posted twenty or thirty yards in advance of the trenches to give warning of anything unusual that is happening in the opposing lines. The trenches are connected by telephone with the headquarters in the rear, where a strong reserve force awaits the call.

In the Argonne region the fighting in the forests has been very heavy, with numerous casualties, while on the heights of the Meuse the artillery keeps up a continuous bombardment. A French observation official by a daring reconnaissance saved a detachment of French artillery and infantry from probable annihilation and brought about the defeat of a strong German column which suffered terrible losses.

The officer made his way by side paths to a point a considerable distance in front of the French lines, where he perceived that the Germans were advancing toward a village where the French were in occupation. He signaled his discovery, and the French evacuated the village and opened artillery fire on the approaching Germans, who dashed into the houses for shelter.

Four French batteries bombarded and destroyed the village and then turned their attention to the surrounding woods, to which the Germans had fled. After the fight, 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity, only a small remnant of the column escaping.

Two French aviators, Corporal Strobecks and Mechanic David, today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated on the field with the Military Medal of Honor.

The operators of a German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun. One of the bombs broke through the roof of a house, doing little damage; another did not explode, and two fell into the Meuse.

GERMANS YIELD AT NIEUPORT.

Prefer Retreat to Annihilation by Allies' Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25.—The terrific land and sea battle continued last night on the Belgian coast with undiminished severity. It was evident that the German line was unable to make headway against the terrific shell fire of the allied fleet, and the consequence was that it had to face annihilation or retreat, and it selected the latter course.

Before the German wing in the vicinity of Nieuport began to give way it endured fearful losses, being shelled in front by the allied artillery and in flank by the heavy guns of the allied fleet.

The Germans put up a stiff fight at Middelkerke, where they were strongly intrenched; but the cruel enfilading fire of the warships found them afresh, and they were driven out, after suffering severe losses.

During the retreat of the German wing from Middelkerke something approaching panic seized the German Army. The officials at Ostend made hurried preparations for evacuating the city, and all spare stores of artillery and quantities of reserve ammunition were sent toward Bruges.

Miss Harvest, an English boarder at a Bruges convent school, whom I met yesterday fleeing into Holland, told me that Bruges was full of German wounded. Every house in the city has been requisitioned to shelter them.

The German forces operating on the coast appear to have begun a definitive retreat. A Frenchman who left Bruges yesterday morning said that the German garrison holding the city had made a hurried departure at 1 O'clock, abandoning their stores and all their wounded in their haste to be gone. The retiring troops took the road from Ecloo to Ghent.

Pressure from without has driven stray bodies of Germans along the coast right across the Dutch frontier, where they have been promptly disarmed by Dutch soldiers. Owing to the critical state of the German right wing there is a possibility of a portion of the German forces being cut off or of their escaping or being driven into Holland. The Dutch Government is preparing for this eventuality by sending a large force to Sluis, being determined to preserve the inviolability of its neutrality.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE GROWS.

Paris Believes Germans Must Soon Begin to Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Confidence grows here that the German effort against Calais is degenerating into an attempt to retain possession of Belgian communications. The French press unanimously quotes from the German papers statements regarding the vital importance of the fighting in the northwest, deducing from the Allies' strong resistance that Germany's last stroke is likely to be followed by a hasty retreat.

The Tempts refers to the fact that the same theatre of war was the scene of a great victory by Condé over the Germans in 1648, which reduced them to impotence for many years. "We repeat," says the editorial, "it is in the north that the decisive battle is taking place. The Germans are no longer threatening Calais and Boulogne; they are striving wildly to disengage themselves from the grasp which endangers their communications."

L'Intransigéant alludes to the German efforts to bring all effectives into line. "The Allies," it says, "fear no such competition. We can continue to produce soldiers far longer than the enemy. They may still have trifling advantages in the north, but the end is near. We will soon deliver French soil from the invaders."

La Liberté's expert, Lieut. Col. Rousett, points out that the Germans' position near the coast has been weakened by being always outflanked by the English warships. They have thus lost the chance of making what was previously their favorite manoeuvre, and are themselves attacked on the flank by an enemy against whom they are powerless. He concludes: "Henceforth they are compelled to renounce attempts to outflank the Allies, being reduced to frontal attacks, which they have never seemed to like, and which are enormously costly even for first line troops, and likely soon to prove quite fatal to the morale of the comparatively inferior levies they are now bringing into battle."

Apropos of the last sentence, almost all the newspapers refer with satisfaction to the capture, reported from the north, of a hunchback in the German ranks. It is unquestionably true that France has not yet had recourse to second-line troops on the battle front on a general scale.

I met yesterday a man belonging to the class aged 33, who is now serving on communications between Paris and Arras. He said his class had advanced nearer the front by a clearly perceptible stage, but was still three classes distant from the actual fighting. According to his calculations a new class was brought into the fighting line every two weeks, which generally agrees with the story told by hospital workers, who say that the French wounded, apart from those of the regular army, are almost invariably under 30.

La Guerre Sociale appears to accept its defeat by the censorship without further resistance, but the latter is still especially severe on this newspaper, today having erased a considerable section of an article by H. G. Wells from The London Chronicle of Oct. 15.

FIGHT HIP-DEEP IN WATER.

Floods at Dixmude Cause Germans Great Suffering.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A message sent from Paris by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company throws an interesting light upon the character of the reinforcements recently sent to the front by the Germans, as indicated by the arrival of a convoy of prisoners in Paris today. All the captives were men of 18 or 40 years of age. They showed no signs of fatigue which was due to the fact that they had had no time for fighting before being captured.

One of the prisoners, who was formerly a resident of Paris, said that they had left Berlin on Oct. 12 and arrived at Dixmude on the 19th. They were captured by the Belgian army on Wednesday last.

The Germans say they suffered greatly while they were in the trenches at Dixmude, as the water in the pits reached their hips. They were captured when caught between two fires. The Belgian infantry, creeping along the ground, got within a few yards of the trenches, which were rushed at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, utterly surprised, surrendered without resistance. Only a few of them were wounded, and these were left at Calais. Some of the prisoners, who speak French correctly, said they were glad they had been captured.

When the prisoners were told that the Germans were falling back and soon would be driven out of France, one of the non-commissioned officers, drawing himself up indignantly, exclaimed: "It is impossible. God is with the Emperor and the Crown Prince!"

GERMANS' ROUTE CHANGED.

March Along the Coast Checked, They Make Gains Inland.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, Northern France, and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose the advantage at another.

It appears from the official reports issued from German and French headquarters that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They have also made progress to the northeast of Ypres and are still in possession of Roulers, toward which the Allies were advancing last week and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence:

"There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battles on the centre and left wing the German report did not speak, but the French say they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse and have destroyed three more German batteries.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

CABINET BACK TO PARIS.

Early Return There of French Government Being Considered.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says:

"The question of the early return of the Government to Paris is being seriously considered. The military situation as a whole is regarded as extremely satisfactory. Despite the enormous reinforcements received the Germans have been unable to pierce the Allies' lines, and this has greatly aided in restoring confidence.

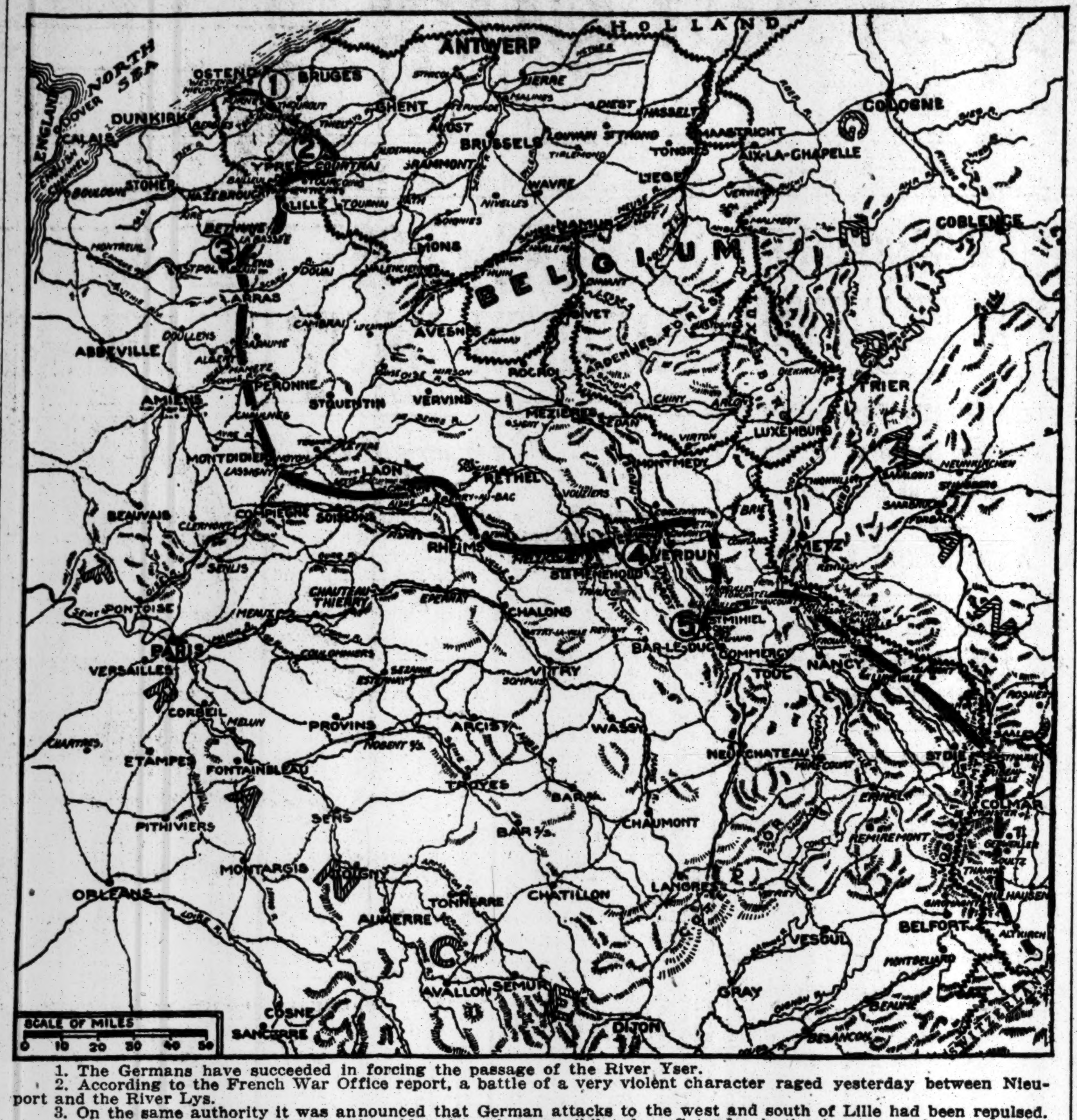
"At the same time it is admitted that the partial success of the Germans in the district of La Bassee will mean the prolongation of the present long-drawn battle. The furious attacks of the enemy in their efforts to cross the Yser were made by night as well as by day, and resulted in enormous losses.

"When the Yser dykes were opened most of the German trenches were flooded and the German soldiers were ordered to save themselves if they could. Of this situation the Belgian forces fully took advantage to make a vigorous counter attack in which they captured 1,600 fugitives."

Gen. Pochhammer Killed in Battle.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via The Hague and London.)—In the casualty list issued yesterday appeared the name of Major Gen. Pochhammer, who was killed on Oct. 4 while leading his troops in the forest of Argonne.

Points of Present Importance on the Western Battle Line.



1. The Germans have succeeded in forcing the passage of the River Yser.
2. According to the French War Office report, a battle of a very violent character raged yesterday between Nieuport and the River Lys.
3. On the same authority it was announced that German attacks to the west and south of Lille had been repulsed.
4. A regiment of German infantry is said to have been annihilated on Saturday in the Argonne region.
5. The French War Office reported that French artillery commanded the Thiaucourt-Buxerulles road, one of the principal lines of communication of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

OIL SHIPS' RELEASE NOW EXPECTED SOON

British Government Said to Be Convinced That Cargoes Are Not Destined for Enemy's Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Definite information was obtained tonight that the tank steamer Brindilla, belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, would be released very soon. The Brindilla was halted by a British cruiser while bound from New York to Alexandria, Egypt, and was convoyed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. There the case was brought before a British Prize Court. The proceedings before the Prize Court have been ordered expedited.

It has been definitely established that the question of the transfer of the flag is not figuring in the case. The Brindilla was suspected of carrying oil secretly intended for German warships preying on commerce. It is understood that the British authorities now have been convinced that this suspicion was unfounded.

The facts with respect to the Standard Oil tankship Platuria, now detained at Stornaway, Scotland, are not so definitely known here, but the lifting of the mist from the Brindilla case encourages the belief that the Platuria likewise will be released. The Brindilla and the Platuria were transferred from the same German subsidiary of the Standard Oil and under the same circumstances, to the American flag.

The Platuria, it was stated in an authoritative quarter here tonight, was being detained merely for scrutiny of the ultimate destination of the cargo of oil. If it is established that the cargo is destined for a neutral country and not for the enemy the vessel, it is expected, will be allowed to proceed.

With respect to conditional contraband, such as petroleum, the British Government is adhering to the doctrine of continuous voyage, that is, it is the ultimate destination of the cargo that will determine its disposition. This doctrine the United States adopted during the civil war. At that time the United States Government seized British ships east of Nassau, in the West Indies, to prevent those vessels discharging cargo at Nassau, which was the base of Confederate blockade runners.

The classic case was that of the Springbok. This vessel was conveyed to New York City as a prize, and the ship and cargo were there condemned by the United States District Court. The British Government acquiesced in the action taken by the American courts. An appeal was taken by the owners to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decree was reversed as to the ship, but affirmed as to the cargo.

SAYS GERMAN ARMY HAS LOST IN POWER

British Observer Also Believes Conditions Less Favorable for Triumph Now.

COMBAT WILL BE DESPERATE

Drawn Battle, He Insists, Will Be Tantamount to Victory for the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—The Standard's military correspondent says this morning:

"It is obvious events in the western theatre of war have reached a crisis as grave perhaps as that which culminated in the rush of the German armies to the very gates of Paris. The German effort on the present occasion is even more tremendous than before. The military instrument which it is employing is much less perfect than it was. Its working parts have been greatly damaged by three months' hard wear and rough usage. It has been patched up with inferior material, and has become less effective and less easy to handle in consequence.

"This deterioration of the machine must be made good by a greater expenditure of human energy, greater display of will power, and greater capacity to suffer terribly and still go on, if success is to be achieved.

"Let us examine the German prospects in this connection, and consider the changes in the general situation that have taken place since the first days of September.

"On the occasion of the enemy's first great effort the strategical offensive lay in his hands, an immense advantage. He was able to select the decisive point in the conflict, and in regard to the troops available for action at that decisive point he controlled greatly superior numbers.

"The forces in France represented the flower of the German armies. The legend of their invincibility was then unbroken. They were animated by a conquering spirit, supported by the most powerful artillery ever used in the field, and they had behind them working at high pressure and without a hitch the most wonderful organization for direction of control and supply that ever existed.

"At that moment Austria stood upright and uninjured at Germany's back and the grip of the Russian Army had not become alarming, and when von Kluck stood at the northern gate of Paris and the Crown Prince hammered at the walls of Verdun, the British force at the disposal of France was at its minimum strength.

"Now take the position today. Take the morale first. In both theatres of war the Germans have suffered heavy reverses. The fiction of invincibility has been blown to the winds and the allied troops have asserted a moral and physical ascendancy so great that man for man they are better than the best of their adversaries.

"On the material side Austria has received a deadly blow from which she can only partially recover.

"The main Russian hosts are within an ace of invading German soil. The peril of it is so imminent and great that the Germans in the west must be fighting with a terrible fear, urging them to look backward over their shoulders.

"In France the enemy has been robbed of the advantage of initiative and compelled to fight a great parallel battle, which does not suit his tactics, and is fatal to his plan of forcing a decision quickly.

"The quality of his armies has deteriorated. The machine behind them has been thrown out of gear. The material of war at his disposal is less complete and abundant than it was.

"In actual numbers in the fighting line he may still possess some superiority, but his superiority, if it exists, has been gained only by bringing up reserve formations, ill-trained and inferior troops, the use of which against good troops in a critical action may easily lead to irreparable disaster.

"The strategical positions also have been altered in a sense unfavorable to the Germans. In their first great effort they fought well concentrated with lines of communication in the rear well covered. Now the battle line is strung out informally, and a critical section of it between the Oise and the North Sea lies almost parallel to the German lines of communincation, and is a constant menace to them. The fact that the outer flank of this section lies on the sea favors the Allies, because they control the sea and are able to use their naval power in support of the land forces.

"If we weigh all these considerations we shall, I think, be justified in concluding that the conditions under which the second great German effort is being made is less favorable than those which obtained at the time of the first effort.

"But there is a factor in the present situation which may make the second effort more dangerous than the first, a factor which cannot be estimated in concrete by means of any exact science. This factor is the desperate position in which the enemy stands.

"As an authoritative writer in the Berlin Tageblatt has admitted, the battle now raging in France and Belgium is one of life and death for Germany.

The Germans must win this battle, and must win in a decisive fashion, or the next phase of the war in the west will take place on German territory.

"With the end of the struggle well in sight, a drawn battle would be almost as fatal as a defeat to the enemy, and so he fights with his back to the edge of a precipice. Desperately he is fighting, regardless of cost, double charging his weapons, heedless of the chance of their bursting in his hands and driving his soldiery, his good troops, old men and young boys, up to the extreme limit of human endurance.

"In that spirit of desperation our danger lies. If we are to dominate it and break it, we, too, must display energy, determination, and an endurance almost superhuman.

"There is little likelihood that we will fail, but if we do it does not mean ruin, only a prolongation of the struggle, a postponement of the day of ultimate victory, and all the extra suffering and loss that this delay involves.

"A drawn battle will be tantamount to victory for us, but will not bring the immediate fruits of victory."

GERMANS ACCUSE BRITAIN.

Tell of Her Alleged Breaches of Faith to Impress Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany is still trying to divert the attention of neutral States from the case of Belgium by stories of breaches of faith and violation of treaties committed by England. The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, explaining the official German view, asserts that England and France are acting contrary to the Declaration of London with regard to merchant ships.

Germany is anxious to know, it says, what attitude the neutral powers are assuming with regard to these law-breaking nations.

The reported action by Waring & Gillow in claiming the right to seize the Vaterland for a furnishing debt has thrown Hamburg into a paroxysm of indignation. A statement was circulated that the Hamburg Sjenka Line gave the ordinary guarantee of £2,000, to be paid this month. The London firm's unheard-of action, claiming the right to seize the ship in these circumstances, is described as chicanery of the lowest kind.

Major Morath, the military expert attached to the headquarters staff, says in a leading article in Berlin Tageblatt:

"The effect of the heavy warship guns is undoubtedly very distressing to us because it must be remembered that their shots come from a moving base and not from land batteries. The warship guns are able to shoot into our flank and even our rear when our artillery permits them, but the latitude of movement of the warships' guns, so far as big battleships at any rate is concerned, is naturally limited by the conditions of the water near the coast."

CROWN PRINCE IS WELL.

Stories of His Death Called Fantastic in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just had access to a telegram from Berlin referring to the Crown Prince, in which the story of his death, as mentioned in London periodically, is totally denied. A highly placed official in the German capital says the story is quite fantastic.

The Crown Prince is in good health and is now with his army.

CHECKS SUGAR EXPORTS.

Germany Would Keep the Greater Part of the Crop at Home.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government has decided to regulate the exportation of sugar so that the major portion of the crop will be kept at home.

The Government had intended to permit the free exportation of sugar, but changed its course, owing to the advice of leading agriculturists, who opposed free exportation on the ground that sugar is needed for the nourishment of the people.

KAISER'S KIN IN BELGIAN POST.

His Brother-in-Law to be Assistant to the Governor General.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, has been appointed assistant to the Governor General of Belgium. The Duke is well acquainted with Belgium, as he spent a long time in that country years ago.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The municipality of Antwerp has suggested the formation of a committee of eighteen building experts to estimate the amount of damage done by the German bombardment, the sum fixed upon to be deducted from the war contribution, if such is demanded from the city. This statement is made in a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from its Amsterdam correspondent.

White Rock
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25,000 IRISH IN ARMS.

Redmond Says They Never Could Depend on the Sacrifices of Others.

BELFAST, Oct. 25.—Addressing a meeting of Irish volunteers today John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said that when the Irish Government came into being the volunteers must be absolutely at the disposal of that Government, and he declared that in spite of emigration Ireland would maintain her place as a fighting nation.

"Ireland's rights," said Mr. Redmond, "are not to be defended merely within the Irish shores. If the manhood of Ireland refused to strike a blow where real fighting is going on, the country would be covered with disgrace. Ireland would be humiliated if, after the war, it had to be admitted that the safety and liberties of Ireland had been guarded by the sacrifices of other men, while Irishmen remained at home and took none of the risks."

Twenty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war, Mr. Redmond added.

FEARS WE MAY BE INVOLVED.

Curtis Guild Says State Department Is a Menace to Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—That the peace of the United States is imperiled by weakness in the State Department was the statement made by ex-Gov. Curtis Guild in a speech at Leominster last night. In part he said:

"Twice already we have narrowly escaped war through the incompetency of the State Department, an incompetency so dreadful even in matters of diplomatic courtesy that John Bassett Moore was forced to leave it in despair.

"Europe is at war. The most awful catastrophe that could happen would be for the United States to be drawn into it.

"We have declared neutrality. We declared neutrality in Mexico, but the neutrality of the Democratic Party consisted in admitting arms and ammunition to Villa and cutting off supplies from Huerta, even by the employment of the United States Navy.

"We have declared neutrality in Europe. We are not practicing it. It is not neutrality to prevent private banking firms from raising as a private enterprise a loan for one belligerent and at the same time to propose through the purchase by the United States Government of the merchant fleet of another, that $50,000,000, taken from our national treasury, may be put into the pockets of that belligerent's antagonist.

"Already American vessels not owned by belligerents, but vessels of foreign registry, are held in English ports pending trial, thanks merely to their change of flag, which was unwise just at this time under the Democratic law just passed, though that change has involved no real change of ownership.

"Do we want more complications by even more dangerous legislation?

"No foreign nation wants us to go to war. We can only be dragged into it by the hysterical folly of our own citizens in and out of office.

"Our duty during this European war is to keep quiet, to take neither side, to help the sick and suffering, to promote peace.

"The way to accomplish this is to rebuke the political party whose unintelligent action in high places is perhaps unintentionally, but, nevertheless, actually pushing us into the danger zone of international conflict."

FRENCH IN ALSATIAN PASSES.

Excelsior Hears of Gains in Muenster and Wesser Valleys.

PARIS, (via London,) Oct. 25.—The Excelsior publishes a message from Geneva, which says that, according to an absolutely credible witness who has returned from the battlefield, the French occupy Thann, the valley of Münster, the valley of Wesser, and all the passes there, including the pass of St. Marie in Alsace.

SEEKING WOUNDED ON BATTLE FRONT

Continued on Page 2.

Munro. Mr. Gleeson asked me to help him as stretcher-bearer. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was to work with one of the other stretcher-bearers.

I was in one of the ambulances and Mr. Gleeson sat behind me in the narrow space between the stretchers. Over his shoulder he talked in a quiet voice of the job that lay before us. I was glad of that quiet voice, so placid in its courage. We went forward at what seemed to me a crawl, though I think it was a fair pace, shells bursting around us now on all sides, while shrapnel bullets sprayed the earth about us. It appeared to me an odd thing that we were still alive. Then we came into Dixmude.

The Shelling of Dixmude.

When I saw it for the first and last time it was a place of death and horror. The streets through which we passed were utterly deserted and wrecked from end to end, as though by an earthquake. Incessant explosions of shell fire crashed down upon the walls, which still stood. Great gashes opened in the walls, which then toppled and fell. A roof came tumbling down with an appalling clatter. Like a house of cards blown by a puff of wind, a little shop suddenly collapsed into a mass of ruins. Here and there, further into the town, we saw living figures. They ran swiftly for a moment, and then disappeared into dark caverns under toppling porticos. They were Belgian soldiers.

At the Ruined Town Hall.

We were now in a side street leading into the Town Hall square. It seemed impossible to pass, owing to the wreckage strewn across the road. "Try to take it," said Dr. Munro, who was sitting beside the chauffeur. We took it, bumping over heaps of débris and then swept around into the square. It was a spacious place with the Town Hall at one side of it—or what was left of the Town Hall; there was only the splendid shell of it left, sufficient for us to see the skeleton of a noble building which had once been the pride of Flemish craftsmen. Even as we turned toward it parts of it were falling upon the ruins already on the ground. I saw a great pillar lean forward and then topple down. A mass of masonry crashed from the portico. Some stiff, dark forms lay among the fallen stones: they were dead soldiers. I hardly glanced at them, for we were in search of the living.

Our cars were brought to a halt outside the building, and we all climbed down. I lighted a cigarette, and I noticed two of the other men fumble for matches for the same purpose. We wanted something to steady our nerves. There was never a moment when shell fire was not bursting in that square. Shrapnel bullets whipped the stones. The Germans were making a target of the Town Hall and dropping their shells with dreadful exactitude on either side of it.

I glanced toward the flaming furnace to the right of the building. There was a wonderful glow at the heart of it, yet it did not give me any warmth. At that moment Dr. Munro and Lieut. de Broqueville mounted the steps of the Town Hall, followed by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and myself. Mr. Gleeson was already taking down a stretcher; he had a little smile about his lips.

A French officer and two men stood under the broken archway of the entrance between the fallen pillars and masonry. A yard away from them lay a dead soldier, a handsome young man with clear-cut features turned upward to the gaping roof. A stream of blood was coagulating around his head, but did not touch the beauty of his face. Another dead man lay huddled up quite close, and his face was hidden.

"Are there any wounded here, Sir?" asked our young Lieutenant. The other officer spoke excitedly. He was a brave man, but he could not hide the terror in his soul, because he had been standing so long waiting for death, which stood beside him, but did not touch him. It appeared from his words that there were several wounded men among the dead down in the cellar, and that he would be obliged to us if we could rescue them.

Bringing Out the Wounded.

We stood on some steps, looking down into that cellar. It was a dark hole, illumined dimly by a lantern, I think. I caught sight of a little heap of huddled bodies. Two soldiers, still unwounded, dragged three of them out and handed them up to us. The work of getting those three men into the first ambulance seemed to us interminable; it was really no more than fifteen or twenty minutes. During that time Dr. Munro, perfectly calm and quiet, was moving about the square, directing the work. Lieut. de Broqueville was making inquiries about other wounded in other houses. I lent a hand to one of the stretcher bearers. What the others were doing I do not know, except that Mr. Gleeson's calm face made a clear-cut image on my brain.

I had lost consciousness of myself. Something outside myself, as it seemed, was saying that there was no way of escape; that it was monstrous to suppose that all these bursting shells would not smash the ambulance to bits and finish the agony of the wounded, and that death was very hideous. I remember thinking, also, how ridiculous it was for men to kill one another like this and to make such hells on earth.

Then Lieut. de Broqueville spoke a word of command; the first ambulance must now get back. I was with the first ambulance, in Mr. Gleeson's company. We had a full load of wounded men, and we were loitering. I put my head outside the cover and gave the word to the chauffeur. As I did so a shrapnel bullet came past my head, and, striking a piece of ironwork, flattened out and fell at my feet. I picked it up and put it in my pocket, though God alone knows why, for I was not in search of souvenirs.

So we started with the first ambulance through those frightful streets again and out into the road to the country. "Very hot!" said one of the men—I think it was the chauffeur. Somebody else asked if we should get through with luck. Nobody answered the question. The wounded men with us were very quiet; I thought they were dead. There was only an incessant cannonade and the crashing of buildings. The mitrailleuses were at work now, spitting out bullets. It was a worse sound than that of the shells; it seemed more deadly in its rattle. I started back behind the car and saw the other ambulance in our wake. I did not see the motor car.

Along the country roads the fields were still being plowed by shells which burst over our heads. We came to a halt again in a place where soldiers were crouched under cottage walls. There were few walls now, and inside some of the remaining cottages were many wounded men. Their comrades were giving them first aid and wiping the blood out of their eyes. We managed to take some of these on board. They were less quiet than the others we had, and groaned in a heartrending way.

The Lost Leader.

A little later we made a painful discovery: Lieut. de Broqueville, our gallant young leader, was missing. By some horrible mischance he had not taken his place in either of the ambulances or the motor cars. None of us had the least idea what had happened to him; we had all imagined that he had scrambled up like the rest of us, after giving the order to get away.

There was only one thing to do—to get back in search of him. Even in the half hour since we had left the town Dixmude had burst into flames and was a great blazing torch. If the Borqueville were left in that hell he would not have a chance of life.

It was Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, with great gallantry, volunteered to go back and search for our leader. They took the light car, and sped back toward the burning town. The ambulances went on with their cargo of wounded, and Lady Dorothie Feilding and I were left alone for a little time in one of the cars. We drove back along the road toward Dixmude, and rescued another wounded man left in a wayside cottage.

By this time there were five towns blazing in the darkness, and in spite of the awful suspense which we were now suffering we could not help staring at the fiendish splendor of that sight.

Dr. Munro joined us again, and after consultation we decided to get as near to Dixmude as we could in case our friends had to come out without their car or had been wounded.

The German bombardment was now terrific. All the guns were concentrated upon Dixmude and the surrounding trenches. In the darkness under a stable wall I stood listening to the great crashes for an hour, when I had not expected such a lease of life. Inside the stable soldiers were sleeping in the straw, careless that at any moment a shell might burst through upon them. The hour seemed a night; then we saw the gleam of headlights, and an English voice called out.

Ashmead-Bartlett and Gleeson had come back. They had gone to the entrance to Dixmude, but could get no further, owing to the flames and shells. They, too, had waited for an hour, but had not found de Broqueville. It seemed certain that he was dead; and, very sorrowfully, as there was nothing to be done, we drove back to Furnes.

At the gate of the convent were some Belgian ambulances which had come from another part of the front with their wounded. I helped to carry one of them in, and strained my shoulders with the weight of the stretcher. Another wounded man put his arm around my neck, and then, with a dreadful cry, collapsed, so that I had to hold him in a strong grip. A third man, horribly smashed about the head, walked almost unaided into the operating room. Mr. Gleeson and I led him with just a touch on his arm. This morning he lies dead on a little pile of straw in a quiet corner of the courtyard.

I sat down to a supper, which I had not expected to eat. There was a strange excitement in my body, which trembled a little after the day's adventures. It seemed very strange to be sitting down to table with cheerful faces about me, but some of the faces were not cheerful. Those of us who knew of the disappearance of de Broqueville sat silently over our soup.

A Joyful Meeting.

Then suddenly Lady Dorothie Feilding gave a little cry of joy, and Lieut. de Broqueville came walking briskly forward. It seemed a miracle; it was hardly less than that. For several hours after our departure from Dixmude he had remained in that inferno. He had missed us when he went down into the cellar to haul out another wounded man, forgetting that he had given us the order to start. There he had remained, with buildings crashing all around him until the German fire had died down a little. He succeeded in rescuing his wounded man, for whom he found room in a Belgian ambulance outside the town and walked back along the road to Furnes.

We clasped hands and were thankful for his escape. This morning he has gone again to what is left of Dixmude with a flying column. Dr. Munro and Mr. Gleeson, with Lady Dorothie Feilding and her friends, are in the party, although in Dixmude German infantry have taken possession of the outer ruins.

The courage of this English field ambulance under the Belgian Red Cross is one of those splendid things which shine through this devil's work of war.

JAPANESE SINK SCHOONER.

German Skipper Leaps Overboard from Cruiser at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Oct. 24.—The German schooner Aeolius, captured by the Japanese battleship Hizen off Honolulu Harbor early today, was towed out to a point ten miles off this port tonight, riddled with shells, and sunk.

A press boat which had put out from Honolulu to visit the Hizen was returning to shore when Capt. Lemmin of the Aeolius jumped into the shark-infested water and tried to swim to the boat. A launch lowered from the warship overtook Lemmin before he could reach the press boat.

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RUSSIANS HASTEN GERMAN RETREAT

Overcome Rearguards Which Attempt to Hold Positions on Three Rivers in Poland.

FIERCE BATTLE AT RADOM

Austro-Germans Repulsed Near Przemysl—Austrians' Prisoners Said to Number Over 20,000.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued tonight from General Headquarters:

On Oct. 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rearguards who were attempting to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka, and Rylka.

Lovicz, Skierniewice, and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks.

The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon, and rapidfirers.

Along the River San and south of Przemysl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina, 22 miles from Stryi, has been defeated and dispersed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—A Berlin dispatch received here gives a report from the German General Headquarters under date of Sunday morning. It says:

In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustowo.

Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungarians and have taken 1,800 prisoners.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (By wireless telegraph via Sayville, N. Y.)—The events in the eastern theatre of the war are described as having not yet entered a decisive phase. Dispatches from the Austrian army headquarters report that a battle continues before Przemysl, where the front has now assumed the shape of a crescent, with the Austrians vigorously attacking the north and south horns. On Oct. 24, 5,300 Russian prisoners passed the Austrian headquarters, while 15,000 additional prisoners from Przemysl and Jaroslaw are reported en route.

The use of the anti-cholera serum in the Austrian Army has proved effective. It is stated that the percentage of cases in the infected district has been greatly lowered, and army surgeons regard the danger of an epidemic as having disappeared.

Denial is given to a report credited to an Italian telegraph agency at Rome. This was that Cossacks had captured a Zeppelin near Warsaw. It is officially stated that no Zeppelin has been in the vicinity of Warsaw, and, moreover, that none of the Zeppelins has been taken in Russian Poland or anywhere else.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula, according to the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal clutches. During a fight at Rashin, near Warsaw, he says, the Germans were strongly intrenched in the forests. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them.

GERMANS DRIVEN FIFTY MILES.

Russians Seek to Overtake Them Before They Can Reach the Warthe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have been driven back fifty miles from the Vistula and their defense is officially described as weak. It is obvious that they are strongly sustained by the hope of reaching their well-fortified, long prepared positions along the Warthe River, which is still fifty-three miles in their rear. The Russian pursuit never slackens, and efforts will be made to bring the Germans to a stand before they reach their entrenchments.

At Lovicz, where the Russian forces were received with the utmost demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants, a brilliant bayonet attack cleared the Germans out. The bayonet also has been used with effect in the great forests which lie across the German line of retreat.

The centre of the allied line, which the German forces are strengthened by Austrian brigades, is retreating, but with less haste. Austrians under German officers and with a number of German privates in Austrian uniforms in the ranks, are making heroic, but unavailing, efforts to stem the Russian advance. The Russians will take no refusal.

A single Russian company at one place crossed the San River in face of a whole Austrian division and was quickly surrounded. On quarter being offered to them they replied with a steady magazine fire and maintained their ground until artillery and other supports rescued the remnants and crossed the river in force, driving back the Austrians.

The extreme right of the allied line is defended by Hungarians, whose bravery is universally recognized. They continually attack the advancing Russians, but their resistance is being steadily overcome. From 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners taken south of Przemysl are on their way to Russia, presumably.

Apart from the acknowledged bravery of the Austrians as fighting men, and especially of the Hungarians, who are fighting for hearth and home, the slower progress made in this section of the battlefield may be accounted for by the smaller numbers of Russians, as the Commander in Chief has naturally assembled his main strength against the Germans at the opposite end of the line. Nevertheless, no apprehensions whatever are felt about the successful termination of the battle in the southern section also.

The Germans in the north have attempted to move forward corps to cover their flank in retreat, and a considerable movement has been taking place in the Mlawa regions. The Russians, however, have met the Germans here also, and, although as yet only small affairs have taken place, it is evident that this tactical move has been provided for and will be prevented.

If all continues to go well we may expect shortly to hear that the Germans have been compelled to stand before reaching their intrenchments. Once behind those strongly fortified positions, on which they have been working with the assistance of forced labor of the local inhabitants for over six weeks, the Germans will doubtless make a prolonged fense. They will then be in touch with their own railways and the fortresses of Thorn, Graudenz, and Breslau, and be able to utilize all their war machinery.

This will mean a long Winter campaign unless once more a brilliant piece of strategy on the part of Grand Duke Nicholas should succeed in making even these formidable fortified positions untenable or useless. Personally I am inclined to believe that the latter will prove to be the case.

ITALIANS CHEER THE CZAR.

Deputy Battisti Urges That Italy Free Trent from Austrian Rule.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that the offer of Emperor Nicholas to liberate such Austrian subjects taken prisoners of war as were of Italian origin on the understanding that they should go to Italy and not return to Austria-Hungary, caused a great and enthusiastic demonstration in favor of Russia at Milan.

The Russian Consul was cheered by hundreds of persons until the police dispersed the crowd.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Before an audience of several thousand people Signor Battisti, the Socialist Deputy from Trent, Austria, pictured what he said were the frightful conditions in the Italian provinces under Austria. He declared that the people were worse off than they were during the wars for Italian liberation, and urged that Italy free them from Austrian rule.

The Deputy lauded Emperor Nicholas for his offer to liberate Austrian prisoners of war who are of Italian descent. This called forth a great demonstration in which the Emperor was loudly cheered.

Other speakers made similar remarks, but differences of opinion among their hearers resulted in several scuffles. The Government, however, had taken elaborate measures of precaution, and police and troops promptly suppressed the disorders.

The Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality whom the Russian Emperor has proposed to transfer to Italy, according to reports received at the Austrian and Russian Embassies, number 5,000 and belong to the districts of Trent, Trieste, Gorz, Pola, and Dalmatia.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans have succeeded in the first step in their new campaign for the capture of Dunkirk. By sending up their big guns to the front, supported by reinforcements from their reserves, they have forced back the Belgian line between Dixmude and the coast. Not only did the canal form a serious obstacle for the troops to cross under fire, but the Belgians had had time to entrench their defensive line. The German success could have been obtained only by concentrating at the point of attack such great strength in field guns that they were enabled by the gunfire to keep the Belgians from manning their firing trenches. The advance of the German columns in superior numbers then gave the Belgians no choice but to retreat to a new line where they would not be swept by the fire of the German artillery.

The steps that are taken by the Allies to counteract this reverse will be an indication of the strength with which they are holding their left flank. If they feel confident concerning their dispositions, they will push forward their troops from Ypres and Roulers, if they still hold the latter. By threatening the German flank and rear they will force the retirement of the troops that are now attempting to advance along the coast. However, if they lack confidence in their strength and position they will drop back in the effort to shorten their lines and thus to strengthen the resistance of their left flank.

At the same time the Germans report successes at La Bassée and Lens, southwest of Lille. Apparently they are trying to drive the Allies back from their salient at Roulers by attacking both flanks of this position.

No changes are reported along the line of battle to the south for 200 miles until the River Aisne is reached near Verdun. The report from Paris of the successful advance of their line to Melzicourt, on the Aisne, means a gain of about one mile. It shows a local success in driving the Germans out of their trenches, but the claims that the German communications are threatened thereby must be ascribed to the enthusiasm of the correspondents rather than to any actual military position.

The stubbornness with which the Germans have been holding their line from St. Mihiel through Aprémont and Thiaucourt, to Pagny on the Moselle River, shows a noteworthy fighting power. On account of the great value ascribed by the French to the maintenance of their defensive line along the Côtes de Meuse, they have been making vigorous attacks with every available force in the effort to cut in behind the Germans at St. Mihiel, and thus to force their retirement.

While the Germans are appreciably outnumbered by the French, the former have received effective support from their big field howitzers. These guns have been rushed to the front, and have been placed in concealed positions from two to five miles in the rear of the battle line. At these ranges they can bring a destructive fire to bear upon any bodies of the enemy that may be located either by aeroplane scouts or by observers who are posted close to the front, and who telephone back any information gained. The fighting has almost become a contest of artillery, with infantry holding a line in front of the guns in order to prevent any interruption of their fire due to assaults or raids by the opponents.

Both to the north and to the south of St. Mihiel the French have pushed forward ten miles or more from the Meuse River. Their forces are working toward each other and have cut down to seven miles the strip of land by which the German salient maintains its connections with the main body of their forces. The outcome now depends upon the relative strength in artillery. If the French can secure the predominance in heavy gun fire, they can so sweep this intervening space that it will be impossible for the Germans to move troops or supplies to the front.

An important gain is already reported by the French, in that they have brought their fire to bear upon the road running from Metz through Nonsard and Buxerulles to St. Mihiel. The more important German supply route lies two miles to the north and runs through Vigneulles and Varvinaye, but the success of the French in closing the southern supply route will make more difficult the maintenance of the German advanced position at St. Mihiel. If the French can push still further forward and gain control of the remaining supply line, they may be able to cut off and capture the German corps that are now holding the position on the Meuse.

In East Prussia the Germans seem to have again cleared their territory of Russians. By their advance on Augustowo they show a continuance of their aggressive tactics. The object of this move is not so much to carry out an invasion of Russia as it is to keep the Russian forces in the north so fully occupied that they will not be able to spare any troops for the reinforcement of their line south of Warsaw.

The German and Austrian invasion of Poland now seems to be definitely checked. The Russians have stopped the German and Austrian advance on the Vistula and San Rivers. At Warsaw the Germans have been forced straight back for more than thirty miles. Such a victory, however, does not inflict any serious damage upon the enemy. As long as the opponents can fall back along their natural line of communications, they are still able to oppose as strong a resistance as ever. It is only when a strong turning movement cuts off the enemy from their supply line or when the enemy by such a manoeuvre is driven off to the flank that a chance is obtained to inflict a disastrous blow. When troops fall back without a serious defeat, as is the case in the fighting in Poland, there is always a possibility that the arrival of reinforcements may enable them again to resume the offensive with as good chances for success as in the first place.

The news from Galicia indicates that the Austrians also have been defeated in their attempt to turn the Russian left flank. The success of the Russians in repulsing the attack all along their line should now give them sufficient confidence in their strength to enable them to adopt a vigorous offensive plan of operations.

It is a military axiom that great results start with small successes which are energetically followed up. The outcome of the present fighting in the battle of the Vistula seems largely to depend upon the steps taken by the Russians to take advantage of the German reverse in front of Warsaw.

FLEW THROUGH HAIL OF SHOT.

Poiret, the French Aviator, Escapes German Aeroplanes and Army.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that the French aviator, M. Poiret, who is serving with the Russian Army, outwitted and by his intrepidity escaped three German aeroplanes through flying at a lower level.

Though subjected to attacks from the aeroplanes above and the army beneath, he brought back to the Russian lines without harm to himself, important information of the movements of the enemy along the Vistula River.

LOST 20,000 OUT OF 25,000.

Clergy Urged to Prepare Population of Trent for Bad News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Governor of Trent has begged the Bishop and clergy to prepare the population for immense losses in Galicia.

These amount to 5,000 dead and 15,000 wounded or dispersed out of 25,000 who left Trentino for the front.

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A NEW RUSSIA MEETS GERMANY

Swift Motor Transports and Sober Soldiers Signs of a Great Change.

WELL-CLAD GIANT INFANTRY

Their Modern Equipment Lacking in No Respect—Note on the Spy System in East Prussia.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

VILNA, Russia, Sept. 28.—For a fact as great as Russia one needs a symbol by which to apprehend it. For me, till now, the symbol has been a memory of Moscow in the Winter of 1905, the Winter of revolution, when the barricades were up in the streets and the dragoons worked among the crowds like slaughtermen in a shambles. Toward that arched gateway leading from the Red Square into the Kremlin came soldiers on foot, bringing with them prisoners dredged out of the turmoil, two armed men to each battered and terrified captive, whose white and bloodstained face stared startling and ghastly between the gray uniform greatcoats. The first of them came to the deep arch, in whose recess is a lamplit shrine; I stood aside to see them go past. The soldiers were wrenching the man along by the arms, each holding him on one side; I recall yet the prisoner's lean, miserable face, with the suggestion it had of dissolute and desperate youth; and as they came abreast of the faintly-gleaming ikon in the gate they let him go for a moment. His dazed eyes wandered up to the shrine; he was already bareheaded, and with a shaking, uncertain hand he crossed himself in the intricate Russian fashion. The soldiers who guarded him, too—they shuffled their rifles to a convenient hold to have a right hand free; they crossed themselves and their lips moved. Then they were through the arch and out upon the snow within the walls, and once again they had hold of their man and were thrusting him along to the prison which for him was the antechamber of death.

That was Russia, then. Prisoner and captors, soldiers and revolutionaries, blinded and bewildered by the rush and dazzle of affairs, straining asunder yet linked, knitted into a unity of the spirit which they neither understood nor questioned.

Another Russia Today.

But a week ago, on those still, dreary lands which border the Prussian frontier, there was evidence of a Russia that has been born or made since those hectic days in Moscow. The Germans who had forced Gen. Rennenkampf to withdraw to the border were making an attempt to envelop his left wing. Their columns, issuing from the maze of lakes and hills in Masurenland, came across the border on both banks of the little River Amulew, and fell upon him. There is a road in those parts that drifts south along the frontier, an unmade, unholy Russian road, ribbed with outcrops of stone, a purgatory to travel upon till the snow clothes it and one can go by sledge. Away to the southwest, beyond the patches of firwood and the gray, steply rolling land, there toned the far diapason of artillery; strings of army transport, Red Cross vehicles, and miscellaneous men straggled upon the road.

From beyond the nearest shoulder of land sounded suddenly some gigantic and hoarse whistle, an ear-shattering roar of warning and urgency. There was shouting and a stir of movement; the wagons and Red Cross vans began to pull out to one side; and over the brow of the hill, hurtling into sight, huge, unbelievably swift, roaring upon its whistle, tore a great, gray-painted motor lorry, packed with khaki-clad infantrymen. It was going at a hideous speed, leaping its tons of weight insanely from rock ridge to traffic-churned slough in the road; there was only time to note its immensity and uproar and the ranked faces of the men swaying in their places, and it was by, and another was bounding into sight behind it. A hundred and odd of them, each with thirty men on board—three battalions to reinforce the threatened left wing—a mighty instrument of war, mightily wielded. It was Russia as she is today, under way and gathering speed.

At Rennenkampf's headquarters at Wirballen, where formerly one changed trains going from Berlin to Petersburg, one sees the fashion in which Russia shapes for war. Here, beneath a little bridge with a black and white striped sentry box upon it, its muddy banks partitioned with rotten planks into goose-pens, runs that feeble stream which separates Russia from Germany. Upon its further side, what is left of Eydtkuhnen, the Prussian frontier village, looms drearily through its screen of willows—walls smoke-blackened and roofless, crumbling in piles of fallen brick across its single street, which was dreary enough at its best. To the north and south, and behind to the eastward, are the camps, a city-full, a country-full of men armed and equipped; the mean and ugly village thrills to the movement and purpose. On the roof of the schoolhouse there lifts itself against the pale Autumn sky the cobweb mast and stays of the wireless apparatus, and in the courtyard below and in the shabby street in front there is a surge of automobiles, motor cycles, mounted orderlies—all the message-carrying machinery of a staff office. The military telephone wires loop across the street, and spray out in a dozen directions over the flat and trodden fields; for within the dynamic kernel to all this elaborate shell is Rennenkampf, the Prussian-Russian who governs the gate of Germany.

Here is the brain of the army. Its limbs go swinging by at all hours, in battalions and brigades, or at the trot, with a jingle of bits and scabbards, or at the walk, with a bump and clank, as the gun-wheels clear the ruts. It is the infantry that fills the eye—fine, big stuff, man for man the biggest infantry in the world.

A Sober Army.

Their uniform of peaked cap, trousers tucked into knee-boots, and khaki blouse is workmanlike, and the serious middle-aged officers trudging beside them are hardly distinguishable from the men. They have not yet learned the use of the short, broad-bladed bayonets; theirs are of the old three-cornered section type with which the Bulgarians drove the Turks to Chataldja; but there is something else that they have learned. Since the first days of the mobilization that brought them from their homes there is not a man among them that has tasted strong drink. In 1904 the men came drunk from their homes to the centres; one saw them about the streets and on the railways and in the gutters. But these men have been sober from the start, and will perforce be sober to the end.

Of all that elaborate and copious machinery of war which Russia has built up since her failure in Manchuria there is nothing so impressive as this. Her thousand and odd aeroplanes, her murderously-expert artillery, her neat and successful field wireless telegraph, even her strategy, count as secondary to it. The chief of her weaknesses in the past has been the slowness of her mobilization; Germany, with her plans laid and tested for a mobilization in four days, could count on time enough to strike before Russia could move. She used her advantage to effect when Austria planted the seed of this present war by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was able to present Russia in all her unpreparedness with the alternatives of war in twenty-four hours or accepting the situation. But this time it has been different.

At Petrograd one sees how different. Hither from the northern and eastern Governments come the men who are to swell Rennenkampf's force. Their cadres, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for them—officers, organization, equipment, all is ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, motley as a circus—foresters, moujiks in fetid sheepskins, cattlemen and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or biggish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mask the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them before making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop trains turning up days late. It is as if, at the cost of those annual 780,000,000 roubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

West beyond Eydtkuhnen, under the pearl-gray northern sky, lies East Prussia. Hereabout it is flat and fertile, with lavish, eye-fatiguing levels of cornland stretching away to Insterburg and beyond to Konigsberg's formidable girdle of forts. Here are many villages, and scattered between them innumerable hamlets of only two or three houses, and a small town or two. Most of them are empty now; the German army that leans its back on the Vistula's fortresses has cleared this country like a dancing floor for its work. It has rearranged it as one rearranges the furniture in a room; whole populations have been transported, roads broken, bridges blown up, strategically unnecessary villages burned. Nothing remains on the ground that has not its purpose assigned—not even the people, and their purpose has been clear for some time past. The Russians have been over this ground already, and fell back from it after their defeat between Osterode and Allenstein. Their advance was through villages lifeless and deserted and over empty roads; the retreat was through a country that swarmed with hostile life. Roads were blocked with farm carts; houses along their route took fire mysteriously, signaling their movement and direction, and answered from afar by other conflagrations; bridges that had been sound enough before blew up at the last moment. What the Belgians were charged with, and their country laid waste for, all East Prussia is organized to do daily as an established and carefully schooled auxiliary to the army.

German Civilians as Spies.

A few days since there arrived a prisoner, driven in on foot by a mounted Cossack, sent back by the officer commanding the reconnaissance party which had captured him. He came up the street, shuffling at a quick walk to keep ahead of the horse and the thin, sinister Cossack—an elderly farmer, in work-stained clothes, with the lean neck and pursed jaws of a hard bargainer. In all his bearing and person there was evident the man of toilsome life who had prospered a little; in that soldier-thronged street, in his posture of a prisoner with the Cossack's revolver at his back, he was conspicuous and grotesque. His eyes, under the gray pent of his brows, were uneasy, and through all his commonplace quality and his show of fortitude there was a gleam of the fear of death that made him tragic. He had been found on his farm doing nothing in particular; it was out of simply general suspicions that the Russian officer had ordered him to be searched. The result was the discovery of a typewritten paper, giving precise instructions as to how a German civilian in East Prussia must act toward the enemy—how to signal movements of infantry, of cavalry, of artillery; how to estimate the numbers of a body of men, and what to say if questioned, and the like—a document conceived and executed with true Prussian exactitude and clearness, a masterpiece in the literature of espionage.

For him there was no hope; even The Hague Convention, which permits minelaying, does not protect spies, however earnestly and dangerously they serve their country. He passed, always at the same forced shuffle of reluctant feet, toward his judges and his doom.

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BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

ITALY CHECKS WAR FEELING.

Insists on Neutrality, Says Editor, but People Favor Allies.

Ettore Patrizi, editor of the Italian Daily News of San Francisco, returned yesterday on the Italian steamship Duca d'Abruzzi from a four months' visit to Italy. He met a number of officials of the Government with whom he discussed the prospect of the country joining the war.

"I found that the masses of the people were in favor of Italy taking the part of the Allies," said Mr. Patrizi, "because they are Latins and like France because it is a democratic country. The Italian Government is determined to check this warlike feeling and maintain a strict neutrality.

"In Rome I was informed that an agreement was drawn up by the Italian diplomats with the Allies and Germany and Austria that Italy would be considered when peace negotiations were being conducted if she remained strictly neutral."

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

Servian and Montenegrin Troops Report Successes, but Fell Back.

NISH, Servia, (By way of London,) Oct. 25.—The Servian War Office has issued the following:

On Oct. 19 a detachment of the enemy advanced from Modropolje, north of Kalinovik, (Herzegovina,) against the flank of the Montenegrin troops' east positions at Kalinovik. A Montenegrin detachment from Borivatz, perceiving the enemy's movement, attacked their flank and defeated them, capturing a mountain gun, nine caissons, and a large number of rifles.

On Oct. 21 a battle took place all along the Bosnian front, both Servians and Montenegrins taking part. The Balkan allies repelled all attacks and took 200 prisoners, including one field officer and four subalterns.

In view of the enemy's severe attacks the Montenegrin troops have been compelled to fall back a little behind their positions.

[An official statement issued at Vienna on Friday said that Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern Bosnian frontier were defeated on Oct. 22 after a battle of three days.]

CETTINJE, Montenegro, (By way of London,) Oct. 25.—Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs from above Antivari without effect. Apparently, the attempt was directed at the destruction of the French aeroplane recently brought here by the fleet.

WANTS VERHAEREN HONORED.

Maeterlinck Suggests Poet for Academy Instead of Himself.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, in a letter to a friend here regarding the proposal that M. Maeterlinck be elected to the French Academy, suggests that if a Belgian is to be chosen for this honor it be his old friend and compatriot, Emil Verhaeren, the poet.

"A poet alone has the qualification to represent worthily that which is great and heroic in a people," says M. Maeterlinck.

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for Men and Young Men

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Blue and black pencil stripes.
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UNITED CIGAR STORES

THEATRES SUFFER AS RESULT OF WAR

Managers Report the Most Unprofitable Season in the History of the Country.

ACTORS HUNGRY IN PARIS

Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat Says Many of Those Who Are Not at the Front Are in Distress.

Whether or not the war in Europe is to blame for the conditions, theatrical managers throughout the country report this season as being the worst the country has ever known.

"In New York and a few of the larger cities," said Lee Shubert yesterday, "the shows that are unquestionably worth while are doing a big business, but even here many a play which in an ordinary year would 'get by' is doing no business at all. In the smaller towns the conditions are far worse and I believe every producing manager in the country is curtailing his activities. There are many actors out of work as a result, and there are likely to be many more looking for employment before the season is over."

There is some talk among the managers of following the example of the vaudeville producers, and making a sweeping reduction in salaries. In the vaudeville field last week the salary of every United Booking Office artist, that is the performers playing the so-called "Big Time" circuit of theatres, was cut anywhere from 10 to 33 per cent. So far the idea of reducing the salaries of the legitimate performers has amounted to nothing more than talk, but several managers are of the opinion that the cut will have to come.

But if the actors here are finding the times hard they need only look abroad to find things in their profession infinitely worse. In England and Germany many of the theatres are still open although business has fallen off to a great extent. In France, however, the theatrical business is at a standstill and the condition of the families of many French actors who have gone to the front is most serious.

"No class of people in Paris," said Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, the French actress, who is appearing here with William Faversham in "The Hawk," "has been so affected by the war as those who make their living in the theatres. Every theatre in Paris is closed. Nearly every place of amusement, including the music halls, is now a hospital. All of the able-bodied actors are in the army, and the few old men who are left and the actresses have no work. As a result they are in a sorrowful plight. For a while they earned a few sous by reciting and singing on the street corners, but now the authorities have refused permission to hold any street gatherings. No matter how kindly the gendarmes may feel they are compelled to disperse these crowds. Even if the theatres could be opened there would be no patronage, because the people would not patronize them in time of war. The greatest sufferers are the wives and children of the actors who have gone to the front. It is true in France, as in every country, that the actor is not very provident, nor thrifty, and this is especially true of those who get small salaries. There is no chance that the theatres will open until the war is over. So the needs of these people will get worse instead of better.

MARITZ LEADS 1,000 MEN.

Several Hundred Germans in Force Defeated at Keimos.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Pretoria, Transvaal, correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, has forwarded the following official statement:

"Lieut. Col. Maritz, the head of the rebellion in British South Africa, attacked Keimos, Cape Province, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 22, with a force of more than 1,000 men, including several hundred Germans, and artillery and machine guns. Our casualties were ten wounded. The enemy left two dead, one a German and the other a native."

A previous dispatch from Cape Town said that in a battle on Oct. 22 a defeat was administered to the forces of Lieut. Col. Maritz. The place at which the fight took place was not named.

FIGHT GERMAN OFFICERS.

Turkish Soldiers Come to Blows with Imported Military Men.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Athens says:

"There is considerable friction between the German military men in Turkey and the Turkish soldiers.

"At Adrianople Turkish troops came to blows with their German officers. A protracted fight ensued. Several cars filled with wounded were sent to Constantinople."

ROXBURGHE WOUND SEVERE

His Condition Is Favorable, but His Recovery Will Be Slow.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It has been ascertained that the Duke of Roxburghe was severely wounded in a recent engagement, and not slightly hurt, as the first report had it. The Duke's condition is reported to be favorable, but it is said that his recovery will be slow.

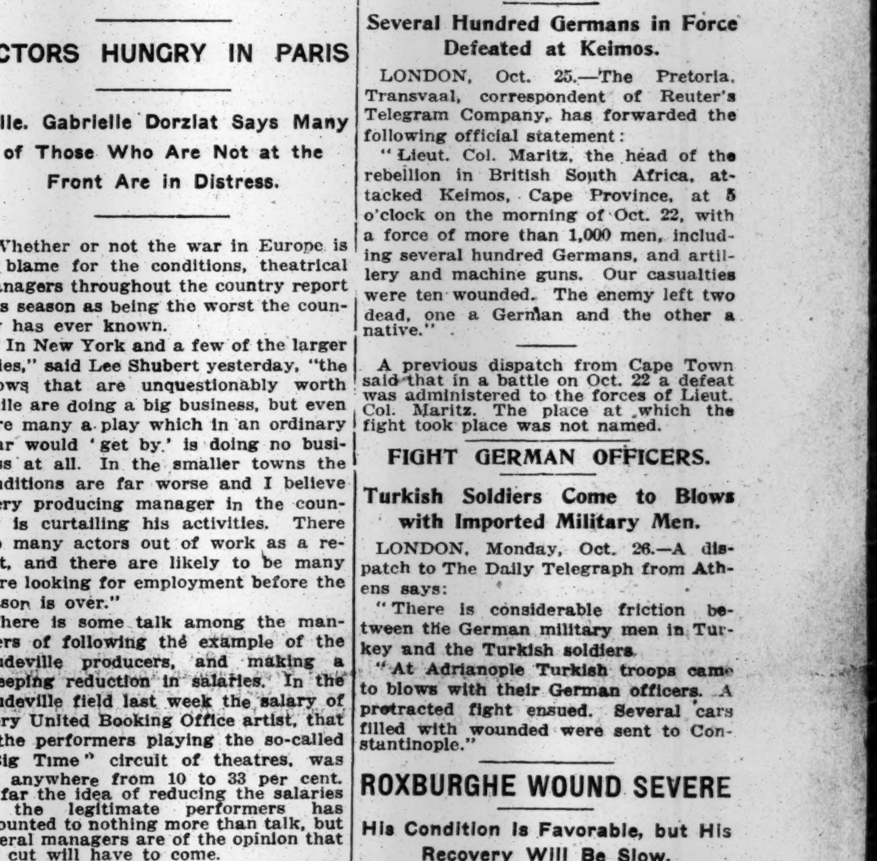
The Duke of Roxburghe is well-known in the United States. He married May Goelet of New York.

ITALY GETTING READY.

Makes Military and Financial Preparations, Though Neutral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Although constantly proclaiming her neutrality, Italy is gradually preparing to be able to face militarily and financially any event to the development of the war or the necessity of protecting her supreme interests may drive her.



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CITY'S WAR GIFTS EXCEED $1,000,000

Of This Sum $643,000 Has Been Given to the Red Cross, Belgian, and German Funds.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL TRAIN

Cars Sent Out from Hamburg Are Equipped with Every Device for the Comfort of the Wounded.

It was found when the accounts of the funds started in this city for the relief of war sufferers were balanced on Saturday that New Yorkers had subscribed more than $1,000,000. This table gives a list of the most important funds and the amounts donated to them:

Red Cross	$283,000	French artists	$10,000
Belgian	210,000	French women and children	23,000
German	150,000	Belgian dollar	10,000
Amer. Hospital, Paris	101,000	Silk Assoc'tion	10,000
Prince of Wales	63,000	Merch. Assoc.	5,000
Austrian	25,000	Com. of Mercy	5,000
Swiss	60,000	Total	$955,000

Funds have been started here in aid of the Servians and Hungarians, and for other charities connected with the war, and while the exact figures for these funds are not available, it is known that they amount to more than $45,000.

Sends a Poem to King Albert.

Donations to the Belgian fund are coming from all parts of the United States, and all nations are represented among the contributors, including Germany. With a small contribution that was received on Saturday this poem was inclosed by a person who did not give his name, but who asked that the verses should be sent to King Albert:

Oh, Nation bowed with sorrow, mourning thy dead,
Thy fearless children, thy true-hearted sons,
Their dauntless mothers, and their little ones,
Who halted not, nor faltered when thy honor led,
No nobler deed than thine can history show.
The prayers of all true souls go forth for thee,
That God may grant thee, for thy loyalty
To Him and truth, all that man may know
Of peace and comfort, and still fuller life.
For to thy grievous hurt didst thou hold true
Thy plighted faith; and though thy children rue
With bitter loss their steadfastness, and deadly strife
Be now their portion, thou shalt see better days,
Bright with God's blessing, filled with peace and praise.

The Belgian Committee will forward the poem to the King at once. With another contribution from Passaic, N. J., came this tribute in verse to the Belgians:

Most noble King! Thy splendid stand
Compelled that mighty host to pause.
The nations saw and count it grand!
Approved art thou on every hand.
Your valor helped a righteous cause,
Your arms have won the world's applause.

Oh, stricken nation! We, thy friends,
Have looked with horror on they fate!
May future blessings make amends.
The choicest blessings heaven sends—
Be yours—for all—both small and great.
Rise, thou! a greater, nobler state!

All eyes have seen the cruel blow—
The fiendish blow of towering might.
All hearts are turned against the foe
That caused your nation's blood to flow.
Their prayer—"A triumph for the right."
Their prayer for you—"Let there be light."

Hamburg's Fine Hospital Train.

Details concerning the equipment of the Hamburg Red Cross hospital train, probably the most complete moving hospital ever known, have been published in The Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The train, which has been dispatched to the western theatre of war, is composed of thirty-six cars, of which twenty-nine are fitted for the transportation of the seriously wounded and contain 278 beds. The rest of the train includes a magazine car, a baggage car, a supply car, a doctor's car, an apothecary's car, and a car for the hospital corps.

"All the sick," says the Fremdenblatt, "will lie under well-laundered linen and fresh blankets, and a nine-spring bed will lessen to every possible extent the jolts of the journey. Small hammocks over the beds and small adjacent tables will give the sufferers the opportunity of having within their reach books and other articles, while a soft reading light can be used during the night journeys. All the cars are fitted with every conceivable sanitary convenience. One of the most important items is the fact that all the beds are constructed to permit their being used as stretchers, so that the severely wounded can at the end of the journey be carried out of the cars without the necessity of moving them from their beds. Four Hamburg physicians have charge of the hospital train."

These additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of soldiers in England that is being obtained by the Committee of the British War Relief Association, 108 East Thirtieth Street, were announced yesterday:

Robert Chesbrough	$10	J. A. Hamilton	1
B. W. and L. C. Leigh	10	J. Hirton	1
Helen McGrath	1	Dr. Stanley and others	9
Adelaide Deane	1	By Miss L. Bown	2
A. S. Gifford	1	C. E. Horton	2
Ernest Oldfield	2	By Miss Athay	4
A. M. Byfield	10	A. Wenschel	1
Catherine Fanor	1	X	4
Mrs. J. E. Parsons	50	Miss J. Macdonald	5
George Haven	25	Two friends	1
Mrs. F. Thorne	5	By Mrs. M. Kennedy	5
Mrs. Alexandre	5	Miss M. Roche	7
Miss Wharton	5	By Miss Darvill	2
T. M. Adams	50	J. F. Nagel	5
W. and A. Watson	20	Miss L. Wright	2
Edith M. Cooper	5	Mr. Jones	1
Mrs. A. Cooper	2	By Miss Meikeljohn	3
M. G.	2	F. W. Shine	2
K. G.	5	C. J. Hitchcock	1
S. D. Southmayd	5	X	4
F. E. C.	1	Margaret Hough	2
J. C. C.	1	William H. Ramsay	1
J. B.	2	Miss May Ramsay	2
H. F. Southmayd	5	Miss Dennen	2
J. V.	5	H. Friend	2
Nurses of Roosevelt Hospital	31	M. L. Sullivan	1
		Maud Abernathy	1
A. Gilbert	5	Beatrice Ohefe	1
M. Slater	1	M. M. Woods	1
Mary Ernu	1	J. Coghlan	1
Helen Rees	2	M. B. Tamsworth	1
H. B. Williams	2	F. Devlin	2
E. Underwood	1	J. Longstaff	2
A. Grieve	1	S. Newhall	2
A. McEdward	1	M. Colgate	1
Helen Deane	5	T. Kellin	1
Mr. Evans	2	K. J. Steele	1
Mrs. Rosewall	1	M. E. Kennedy	1
Mr. Bell	2	X	3
Mr. Jones	3	By Miss Candler	8
Mr. Stone	10	Ada F. Saunders	2
Mr. Cooper	2	Jane Crosby	2
Mrs. Miller	1	Flora Cameron	1
X	1	Dr. G. Bell	1
T. H. Walker	10	J. R. Greeen	1
Robert Baird	10	J. V. Davies	5
By Miss A. M. Caswell	4	S. A. Savage	5
		By Miss Fraser	3
W. Rycroft	1	Miss Duff	2
G. Lamude	1	Miss Marvill	2
J. Emlin	1		

Two War Benefits.

A benefit for the Committee of Mercy will be given at the Park Theatre on Sunday evening, Nov. 1. Mrs. Maude Kissam of 680 Madison Avenue is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The proceeds of the benefit will be given to the general fund of the Committee of Mercy, with the exception of the 10 per cent. accorded the Actors' Relief Fund. Among those who have volunteered to appear are Joan Sawyer, Kitty Gordon, Amelia Summerville, Margaret Wycherley, Florence Reed, Ray Cox, Willa Holt Wakefield, Una Clayton, Taylor Holmes, Laddie Cliff, Robert Temple, Olga Petrova, Holbrook Blinn, Harry Tighe, and Dooley and Sales.

Douglas J. Wood has arranged a benefit performance for the Belgian Relief Fund. A new play in three acts, "The Spur," by Annie Nathan Meyer, will be given for the first time on any stage at the Cort Theatre this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Among those who have taken boxes and seats are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. James Douglas, Mrs. Van Rensselaer-Phelps, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. O. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Houghtaling, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, and Otto Kahn. Flowers and a souvenir programme will be sold by a committee of actresses, including Laura Hope Crews, Gail Kane, Louise Drew, Alice Brady, Patricia Collinge, Marjory Wood, Geraldine O'Brien, and Marie Chambers.

It was announced yesterday at the French Episcopal Eglise du Saint Esprit in East Twenty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer is rector, that on Wednesday and Friday evenings reunions would be held in the basement of the church, at which women would sew for the war sufferers. The church has already sent a great packing case to Havre with complete outfits for 144 persons. The women are making clothes for men, women, children, and babies.

QUAKERS AID THE RED CROSS.

Open Their School Gymnasium for a Dancing Class.

The extent to which sympathy has been aroused in this country for those suffering in Europe is shown by the fact that the members of the Society of Friends, who have a meeting house in Rutherford Place, have, notwithstanding the aversion of the Quakers for everything pertaining to war, given the use of their school gymnasium for a dancing class in aid of the Red Cross.

The gymnasium, which has an entrance at 226 East Sixteenth Street is a large hall and will accommodate fifty couples. Miss Hermine Ehlers, who is physical director of the school gymnasium and a pupil of the Chalif, has started a dancing class for the benefit of the Red Cross, giving her services as teacher. The Friends furnish not only the room but the light and heat free of charge. Among those who have joined the class, which will open on Nov. 2, are: Dr. J. Frederic Gillette, Dr. Edward Franko, Jr., Miss Sarah Burns, Miss Alice Palmer, Principal of the Friends School, Harry Hempstead, owner of the Giants, and Mrs. Hempstead, and Harry Hull, a grandson of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Hull.

Miss Ehlers will teach all the modern dances, the fox trot, lulu fado, the waltz cantor or lame duck, and the Brazilian polka. Fifteen lessons will be given for $10, and the class will open at 8:15 in the evening and last until 11 o'clock. It is said that no one can help dancing to the music provided by William Wilson of Columbia University.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY RELIEF.

Women Organize to Collect for the Distressed in Great Britain.

St. George's Society has sent a circular to its members informing them of the work undertaken by the women connected with the society for the relief of British soldiers and sailors and others distressed by the war. The officers cabled to England for information from those in authority as to what articles would be particularly welcome and received this answer: "Woolen shirts, drawers, comforters, socks, stockings, mitts. For general relief any kind of clothing. For navy use, color blue."

The relief work is in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. Charles W. Bowring, wife of the President; Mrs. L. B. Sanderson, and Mrs. C. F. Shallcross of this city; Mrs. H. W. J. Bucknall of Glen Cove, and Mrs. R. M. Stuart-Wortley of Mount Kisco. Contributions may be sent to the rooms of St. George's Society, at 108 Broad Street.

ASSERTS THE RIGHT TO INVADE CANADA

Von Bernstorff Says United States Should Not Object if Kaiser's Troops Landed There.

DESPITE MONROE DOCTRINE

Ambassador Thinks Dominion Has Forfeited Protection by Her War Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The interesting suggestion that Canada, through sending armed forces to augment the British Army on the Continent of Europe, had forfeited any claim to the protection of the United States under the principle of the Monroe Doctrine that might be made if Germany landed troops on Canadian soil, was made today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

In the expressed opinion of the German envoy, the United States Government, in view of Canada's active participation in the war against Germany, should not consider the landing of German forces in Canadian territory an infringement of the famous American declaration that the acquisition of territory on the Western Hemisphere by any European nation through colonization or conquest would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act.

Count von Bernstorff's significant suggestion, which was not made, however, in the way of a threat, but merely as an expression of one view of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, was drawn out by a discussion of the note sent to the State Department by the Ambassador on Sept. 3, in which he said, in behalf of his Government, that there was no truth in reports that Germany, if victorious in the present war, would seek expansion in South America. The Ambassador explained that the expression of his Government had been limited to South America because no question had been raised that colonization of other parts of the Western Hemisphere was contemplated by Germany.

Denial at British Embassy.

According to the German Ambassador, it was the Government of Greath Britain that called the attention of the State Department to reports that German success in the great war might be followed by the attempt to colonize South America. That many such representations had been made by Great Britain was denied by the British Embassy this evening, while State Department officials said that they could not recollect that Great Britain had called the department's attention to the reports.

The Ambassador's suggestion that German assurances of Sept. 3 with regard to South America might not be construed as applying to Canada in view of the departure of armed forces of Canadians to join the British Army in France and Belgium, was mentioned to a high official of the Government. It brought from him a surprised look and the observation:

"That's a new point, and I would have to think it over before answering."

The question as to whether the Monroe Doctrine applied to Canada has never been brought forward. Generally considered, the declaration of President Monroe has been accepted as applying to the weaker nations on the American Continent, that is, to the countries of Central and South America and the West Indian island republics. There have been times when reports of the sale of the Danish West Indies to some great European power have excited the interest of the United States Government, and have aroused discussion as to whether it would be to the welfare of the United States to have such a transfer of sovereignty. But the Danish West Indies are still under Danish control, and no settled policy in the way of a new and extended application of the Monroe Doctrine has been formulated.

German Note Obscure.

Since it became known yesterday that Germany had conveyed the assurances respecting non-intention to expand in South America, there has been much discussion of the matter here and in certain quarters there has been a disposition to inquire as to the full significance of the German declaration. As early as last night one of those who discussed the matter asked whether the German note was to be interpreted as applying, for example, to the British possessions in the West Indies, Halifax, and New Foundland.

It was apparent from this that a feeling existed in some quarters that Germany had not gone as far in her assurances as the incident might seem to justify. But elsewhere it was pointed out that in diplomacy it was not customary to make general declarations in the way of denials of reports, the practice being to make the denial apply to the specific instance involved.

There seems to be little doubt, however, that Germany would have the right to take such measures affecting Canada as she regarded necessary for the protection of her interests in the present war. Furthermore, it has never been held by this Government that the landing of an armed force of a European Government on the territory of a country of the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of protecting the interests of that European Government for a temporary period was a violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

Recently, German, British, French, and American marines and bluejackets have been landed in Haiti with the intention of protecting foreign interests, and to prevent the forces of President Zamor, a successful revolutionist, from looting the property of Haitiens and aliens. Whatever question might arise under the Monroe Doctrine in connection with a German invasion of Canada would probably have to remain in abeyance as far as decision was concerned, until it had been determined whether the invasion was the forerunner of permanent occupation by Germany.

As the situation stands at present, of course, discussion of the matter of the application of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada must be regarded as academic.

The German Ambassador's statement yesterday regarding Germany's conception of her right to attack Canada closely follows a statement on the same subject made by Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German Colonial Minister, who is staying in New York as the representative of the German Red Cross. In discussing the Monroe Doctrine with a TIMES reporter on Friday Dr. Dernberg said:

"In this present war, when Canada promised her help to England and thereby herself violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine—which will certainly not allow that an American self-governing dominion should call for volunteers and use State funds in order to make war in Europe—the German Government at once and without being at all invited to do so, stated through the German Ambassador to the United States to the State Department in Washington, that, no matter what happened in the course of the war, she would respect the views held by the United States regarding the Monroe Doctrine."

The State Department has since explained that what Dr. Dernberg had understood to be a pledge to respect the Monroe Doctrine was merely a denial of a rumor that Germany, if successful in the war, intended to expand her South American holdings.

FOR ALLIANCE OF NEUTRALS

Dr. Kirchwey Would Go to War to Protect Non-Belligerent Rights.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, of neutral nations, to protect their neutral rights against seizure of ships, destruction of neutral commerce by mines, and other violations of international law was suggested by Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia in an address last night at the peace conference of the Betterment League at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

In spite of the pacific designation of the meeting, Dr. Kirchwey led his audience with him, and was applauded when he said:

"Such an alliance might lead to war, but it would be one of the few just wars that I know of."

Dr. Kirchwey said that the European nations were appealing to the public opinion of the United States, because it was recognized that the United States had attained a political morality of which the belligerents would like to have the support. He said it was a mistake to want the war stopped before it was decided.

Other speakers were Dr. Josiah Strong, Congressman William D. B. Ainey of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

RAISES JAPANESE SPECTRE.

Ridder Says the American Government Has Been Bluffed.

Herman Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung this morning says the Japanese encroachment in the Pacific is a menace to the United States, and, unlike the question of the rights of American ships and cargoes, it does not admit of solution by international law. Japan's return of seized territory after the war, he asserts, will be merely a return "from the right hand to the left." He adds:

> The one and inevitable conclusion to which we can arrive from all this is that Japan is in this war for all she can get out of it, and that what she is aiming to get out of it is the acquisition of those Pacific islands most instrumental to her in her campaign against the United States in the Pacific Ocean.
>
> I ask the American people, has not the time come to call for the desistance of Japan from further aggression? I say it, though not without regret, that Washington, uninstructed by the American people, is no longer capable of handling the situation. We, a nation which admits no superior, have been "bluffed" by Japan, and are continuing to be so "bluffed."

Gen. Diaz Recovers from Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Mexican Legation has learned that ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who is now in Biarritz, France, has completely recovered from his recent illness.

CARMAN JURORS DISAGREE, 10 TO 2

Continued from Page 1.

others looked resigned, two still bore an air of grim determination which, it was learned later, had characterized them throughout the long night and morning. Their hair was rumpled, and some of their neckties were askew. When they sat down all looked straight ahead, most of them folding their arms, but a few jammed their hands deep into their coat pockets defiantly. Mrs. Carman peered anxiously into the face of each juryman.

Announces the Disagreement.

The clerk of the court, Samuel Ransom, called the roll, and then, without waiting to be addressed by clerk or Justice, the foreman announced bluntly:

"We have been unable to come to any agreement. We have talked it all over, and we can't agree."

Even when Ludlam announced this he gazed straight ahead out of the window across the room.

Justice Kelby, calmly studying the faces of the jurymen, asked solicitously:

"Is there no chance of your agreeing, gentlemen?"

"No, Sir," responded Ludlam, with an air of finality. "We talked and argued steadily for eight or nine hours. After that we talked occasionally, but there was no use. We haven't had a wink of sleep."

"I am in the same boat in that regard, gentlemen," said the Justice, cheerily.

"Yes, but we've been arguing all that time," retaliated Ludlam, defensively.

Mr. Graham, looking haggard and worn after a sleepless night in and about the courtroom, addressed the Justice in a shaking voice.

"I would request your Honor to ask the jury if it is a case of evidence that they cannot agree upon," he said.

Mrs. Carman had been staring blankly at the Justice's desk. Now she glanced at the jury quickly. She saw several of the men shake their heads slowly, and she looked away sadly, biting her lip to retain her self-possession. Justice Kelby seemed anxious to do anything that might lead to ending the case.

"The counsel for the defense asks if it is a matter of evidence, gentlemen," he said. "Is there anything I can do to enlighten you or aid you to come to an agreement?"

John H. Molyneaux of Port Washington, Juryman 9, volunteered an answer.

"It doesn't seem to be any question of evidence, your Honor," he said. "We have gone over all the evidence very carefully, and we cannot reach a verdict."

Molyneaux glanced sharply at Hovey and Aston, but made no further comment.

"I am very sorry, gentlemen, that you have been unable to agree," Justice Kelby said slowly. "You have been here for a week and have given particular attention to all the evidence. If you feel there's no possibility of your coming to an understanding, I am not inclined to hold you any longer." The Justice paused and looked at the men. They all shook their heads. "Then," he continued, "I will discharge you."

The twelve men rose quickly and filed out. During the entire time not one of them had looked in Mrs. Carman's direction. They did not speak among themselves as they left.

Mrs. Carman's gaze was fastened on the jurors as they left the room. It was not until they had disappeared that she seemed aware of the full significance of the words she had heard. As the door closed on the last juryman she uttered a little gasp, and tears sprang to her eyes before she could reach her handkerchief. G. M. Levy, her junior counsel, who was sitting beside her and had not spoken, put his arm behind her and tried to console her, but she held her handkerchief to her eyes, and her shoulders rose and fell convulsively. Mr. Graham hurried over to her, and was heard to say:

"Mrs. Carman, I am very, very sorry."

"I know you did your very best for me, Mr. Graham," she said. "I am terribly disappointed."

Efforts of Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Corby to soothe her failed, and all her strength seemed gone when they assisted her from the courtroom. On reaching the room on the second floor of the jail which she had occupied for several weeks she fainted, and Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the jail physician, attended her. Later he said that Mrs. Carman was greatly depressed.

There were weary hours of waiting after the jurors left the courtroom at 9:45 o'clock last night. One of the false alarms occurred at 1:15 o'clock, when Clerk Ransom hurried into the room and rapped for order. Instantly there was a rush for the doors by the men who had been smoking in the corridors.

"I have been asked to announce," Ransom began with slow solemnity, "that the last car for Freeport leaves the corner in five minutes."

Several other times it was believed a verdict had been reached. Once the jury wanted coffee. Another time it wanted cigars, and another time it wanted breakfast. Each time the defendant was sent for.

False hopes were raised in the chamber by a report that the vote of 10 to 2 had shifted to 11 to 1, and that the last juror was wavering. This rumor later proved to have some foundation in the fact that Hovey, the salesman, said he would vote for acquittal if Aston would change his vote. Aston, however, remained steadfast. It was recalled that he had said, on being examined as a venireman, that he would not want his wife to put a "mechanical eavesdropper" in his house. This referred to Mrs. Carman's dictograph.

At dawn William B. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, left for his home in Hempstead. His daughter Madeline and Mrs. Bailey's mother, Mrs. Duryee, had gone home some hours before.

"Disappointed," Says Mrs. Carman.

When Mrs. Carman recovered from the shock of the disagreement she said:

"I am terribly disappointed. I felt that the jury would be out a very short time and that they would acquit me. I never for a moment looked for a conviction, and I am terribly disappointed now that the jury has disagreed."

Mrs. Carman asked her husband to bring her 10-year-old daughter Elizabeth to see her as soon as possible, and seemed resigned to indefinite imprisonment, taking little interest in the talk of gaining her release on bail if possible.

"I attended every session of the trial," said Mrs. Duryee. "I did not see how the jury could convict on the evidence produced, but it seemed impossible to prove anything conclusively. I am satisfied with the disagreement, and believe that the world is satisfied as to who killed my daughter. At no time have I wished that Mrs. Carman would be sent to the graveyard, for that would not bring Lulu back to the home that was happy before she was murdered. And at no time have I wished Mrs. Carman's aged mother the same grief that has been thrust on me."

Mrs. Duryee cried gently as she referred to her daughter's death and spoke of Mrs. Carman.

Mr. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, said: "I would hate to carry the burden that rests upon the shoulders of Mrs. Carman. If she did the shooting, she will never have a happy moment in her life. We expected a conviction by the jury, but we will not urge a second trial."

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GLYNN SENDS RILEY ON SULLIVAN INQUIRY

Governor Acts on Complaint of Prison Favors to Convicted Bank Wrecker.

ASKS FOR A FULL REPORT

Cropsey Will Have Sing Sing Clerk and the Prison Auditor Before Grand Jury Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—After receiving a formal complaint that David A. Sullivan, the Brooklyn bank wrecker, who is serving a term in Sing Sing, was receiving special favors from Warden McCormick, Gov. Glynn tonight sent this telegram to Supt. of Prisons Riley:

> SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.
> JOHN RILEY, Superintendent of Prisons, Plattsburg, N. Y.:
> Complaint has been lodged with me alleging that unusual and improper favors have been granted to David Sullivan at Sing Sing. I desire you to go to Sing Sing at once, make a personal inquiry, and report to me fully. MARTIN H. GLYNN.

The Governor declined to comment upon the Sullivan case, saying that he would have no facts to guide him until he received Supt. Riley's report.

District Attorney Cropsey will have two employes of Sing Sing Prison before the Brooklyn Grand Jury today to tell what they know concerning his business activities and the privileges said to have been given to David A. Sullivan in the prison. Sullivan is serving a sentence for wrecking the Union Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Cropsey was indignant last night because his assistant, Louis Goldstein, on his visit to Sing Sing on Saturday, was unsuccessful in obtaining information from the prison officials.

Goldstein served subpoenas on John J. Malloy, prison auditor, and William J. Watson, confidential clerk of Warden McCormick, to appear as witnesses in Brooklyn today.

The depositors of the Union Bank appealed to Gov. Glynn last night to join them in a conference on the matters relating to the reported privileges given to the bank wrecker, who they say is permitted to interfere with the work of the depositors to realize on all the assets of the bank. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors Association, of 410 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, sent this telegram to the Governor at Albany:

"The improper conduct of Supt. Riley and Warden McCormick in conniving with Sullivan to block the efforts of the depositors in securing evidence concerning the stolen assets of the Union Bank, requires prompt action by Your Excellency. Will you please meet a depositors' committee on your arrival in New York City, at which time a record concerning the conduct of Riley, McCormick, and Sullivan will be submitted to you?"

Mr. Rohrer said to a reporter that in addition to the privileges given Sullivan in the prison and the reported automobile rides around the country, the depositors believed Sullivan was collecting money from properties he controlled in Brooklyn, moneys which should justly go to the assets of the bank. He said that, while the property appears in the name of Sullivan's wife, the depositors believe that Sullivan still controls and asserts actual ownership in it, operating through his former secretary, Louise D. Burkhardt, who has a power of attorney.

District Attorney Cropsey said of the failure of his assistants to get certain information desired by his office:

"I don't suppose we can complain very much about that; it would be useless. But we are going to find out the facts about Sullivan's business activities and the privileges he has enjoyed since he has been a prisoner in Sing Sing.

"We have pretty good information that he has been allowed to transact private business from Sing Sing Prison."

Assistant District Attorney Goldstein was unable to see either Warden McCormick or Sullivan at Sing Sing on Saturday. Six months ago a piece of property, transferred by Sullivan to his wife about two years ago, was recorded in the Hall of Records. At that time Sullivan was a prisoner in Sing Sing.

It had been understood by the depositors and also by the District Attorney's office that Sullivan had no propery.

They now want to see if it is possible to have this piece of property converted into the assets of the bank, or, at least, to test the legality of the transfer by Sullivan of the property.

Louise D. Burkhardt, the former secretary of Sullivan, is said to be living near Ossining.

A TIMES reporter who tried to reach Warden McCormick last night and obtain his views on the order for an investigation was told at Sing Sing prison that the Warden had gone to bed and could not be disturbed.

Ship Brings Brides for Canada.

Of the 466 cabin passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool 80 per cent. were women and children, among whom were several young women on their way to Canada to be married. Capt. Arthur R. Mills said the brides-elect traveled to Canada via New York because thirty-six steamships had been taken off the Montreal service for use as transports. Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, was on the ship with his ten assistants.

Son Born to the O. De G. Vanderbilts

A son was born yesterday at 6 P. M. to Mr. and Mrs. O. De Gray Vanderbilt, (Miss Madelon Weir.) Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who will soon return to the Hedges, Locust Valley, L. I., to be with Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Levi Candee Weir. This is their second child, the first, a daughter, was born in January, 1912, in Cincinnati, where Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt lived following their marriage.

Major T. Alvers-Bulkeley Killed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Major T. Rivers-Bulkeley, Controller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has been killed in action at the front, according to a cable message received at Government House.

HELD AS BLACK HAND BOYS.

Apprentices Suspected of Threatening Boss Caught with Pistols.

Allesandre Nazarra and Umberto Grano, each 17 years old, were arrested yesterday in Queens, charged with carrying weapons. They are also suspected of writing black hand letters to Nicola De Rosa, a tailor, of 482 Seventeenth Avenue, Astoria.

De Rosa appealed to the police on Saturday. He said he had received letters threatening him with bombs unless he handed $300 to two men who would meet him at the railroad bridge in Astoria.

Detectives went to keep De Rosa's appointment, and on their way captured Nazarra, with a pistol in his pocket. At the bridge Grano was picked up. He tried to shoot Detective Caputo, but was knocked down.

The boys have been employed by De Rosa as apprentices and have been in this country only a year.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night those who sang were Alfred Kaufman, Elizabeth Campbell, Hardy Williamson, Thomas Chalmers, Augusta Lenske, Helen Stanley, and Orville Harrold. The orchestra, under Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Fra Diavolo," the two intermezzi from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, and the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Rheingold." Hugo Riesenfeld, the concertmaster, directed the playing of Johann Strauss's "Morgenblatter." Hermann Hand and Weyert A. Moor played the solo parts in a serenade for flute and horn by Titl. Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano.

Girls Accuse Man as Slaver.

Hyman Cohen, who refused his address, was held in $10,000 bail in the Manhattan Avenue Court yesterday, charged with white slavery. On Saturday night Detective Ferris saw Cohen with two girls in Bushwick Avenue, near Myrtle. After heated talk Cohen struck one of the girls in the face and ran. The girls told Ferris they had been lured from home by Cohen. They said they were Florence Runkel, 15 years old, of 1,644 Myrtle Avenue, and Annie Piglow, 16 years old, of 18 George Street. The girls were sent to the Children's Society, and Detectives Ferris and Shea found Cohen in Manhattan yesterday morning.

Child Knocked Down by Auto.

When Dorothy O'Neil, 5 years old, of 371 East 137th Street, attempted to cross the street in front of 226 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by Alvan W. Perry, a real estate broker of 132 East Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Smith of Lincoln Hospital found she had suffered severe lacerations of the face and hands. She was removed to her home.

Slight Wound Kills Policeman.

Peter J. Hughes, 29 years old, of 87 Second Place, Brooklyn, a patrolman attached to the Hamilton Avenue Station, died in the Kings County Hospital last night from shock. Hughes, who was very ill at his home, had shot himself accidentally in the left hand while handling his revolver yesterday afternoon. He was appointed to the force in 1911.

W. G. Rockefeller Improving.

It was said last night that William G. Rockefeller, son of William and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, who was operated on at the Presbyterian Hospital on Saturday, was recovering rapidly. It is expected that he will be up and about in two weeks.

Liner St. Louis Damages Propeller.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The American Line steamship St. Louis broke one of her propeller blades when leaving her dock yesterday The vessel anchored in the river to make repairs, and sailed this evening for New York.

CITY BREVITIES.

Joseph Wilson, 21 years old, and Joseph Miller, 23, of 230 West Forty-ninth Street, were held by Magistrate Campbell in the Morrisania Court yesterday for examination on Tuesday, charged with felonious assault by Victor Gerhards, a real estate dealer of 806 East 169th Street, who says they blackjacked and tried to rob him in the hallway of his home.

Tomorrow will be the last day to submit manuscripts in the prize essay contest being held by the Students' Bureau of the Electrical Exposition. Seven gold medals are to be awarded. The subject of the essay is the exposition itself.

Pasquale Tuggo, 21 years old, of 317 East 101st Street, and Michael Scappico, 18 years old, of 414 East 101st Street, were taken to the Reception Hospital yesterday with stab wounds from which they probably will die. Ralph Molnary, 23 years old, of 2,019 First Avenue, was arrested, charged with felonious assault. Molnary says the two attacked him, and that he stabbed them in self-defense.

Mrs. Louis Lacegna, 35 years old, of 523 East Thirteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue yesterday, suffering from burns received when her dress caught fire as she was preparing dinner. She will recover.

Fred Walter, 20 years old, and Paul Helmberg, 18, sailors on the German steamer Bohemia, now at a Hoboken pier, were held for the Federal authorities by Magistrate Freschi in Tombs Court yesterday, charged with taking a package from the top of a mail box.

August Plitz, 28 years old, a blacksmith of 1,208 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, was taken to Lebanon Hospital yesterday with four left ribs fractured by being thrown from a buggy that was run into by a car in front of 1,315 Boston Road.

A Bellevue motor ambulance, driven by Henry Muller, hit a taxi driven by Charles Stevens of 1,148 Third Avenue yesterday, at Fifty-third Street and First Avenue. Both were unoccupied and no one was hurt.

A man with no identification mark but the initials, "J. J. S.," in his hat, was taken to the Eastern District Hospital yesterday, unconscious from a blow on the head. He told the police he was waiting for a car when a man came up and struck him with a club and started to rob him.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Catholic Oratorio Society has begun the work of its tenth season. The society continues to be directed by Mme. Selma Kronold and will produce this season Coleridge-Taylor's "The Atonement."

Eleonora de Cisneros has arrived in America for her first concert tour here. Her engagements will take her to Canada and the Pacific Coast.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan and Century Opera Companies, has presented 2,120 tickets for performances at the Century Opera House for distribution among pupils of the high schools of the city, following his precedent of last year. The tickets have been placed in the hands of Clarence E. Meleny, Assistant Superintendent of High Schools, and prior to the departure of the Century Company to Chicago the high school pupils will attend performances on Thursday night and Saturday matinees, these having been selected as most advantageous for their attendance.

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'HER AFFAIR,' SAYS MOTHER

Fair Principal Refuses to be Seen—Proposed Business Puzzles Manufacturer.

Somebody has been trying to persuade the Standard Arms Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, Del., to give up the manufacture of motor buses, with which it is now chiefly occupied, and return to the making of machine guns which are presumably to be used in the war in Europe. The information so far attainable indicates that the would-be purchaser is a New York girl.

Several days ago the Standard Company, which is said to be controlled by members of the du Pont family, received a telegram signed "G. A. Lewis, Hotel Lucerne, New York," saying that the writer could use the factory's entire output of military rapid-fire guns for the next two years.

It was added that money was no object, as the cash was already in the bank; and it was asked how many guns could be delivered immediately.

Frederick C. Field, President of the Standard Company, wired that his firm had no guns on hand. Then he got a message saying that high prices would be paid for guns of any kind. To this Mr. Field wrote asking for more details. Mr. Field knew nothing about the inquirer, who had written that the request was made on the advice of Harold Wesson of the Smith & Wesson Company. G. A. Lewis had never called in person on the company, and its officers wanted to know something more of the circumstances of the offer.

A TIMES reporter who called at the Hotel Lucerne yesterday afternoon was informed that there was no Mr. Lewis at the hotel, but was connected by telephone with the apartment of Miss G. A. Lewis. A woman who said she was Miss Lewis's mother answered, and said that Miss Lewis refused to be seen and did not care to discuss the story.

When asked for further expression the woman said that if Miss Lewis was buying artillery it was only a matter of business, and if she was not it was nobody's business. She refused, however, either to confirm or deny the story.

A telephone request last night to the switchboard operator to ring Miss Lewis's apartment brought connection with a telephone which was answered by a man. He said that he was Mr. Lewis, the father of Miss G. A. Lewis, and declared that he knew nothing about any proposition to the Standard Arms Manufacturing Company. He admitted that Miss Lewis was old enough to engage in business ventures, but said that as far as he knew she was not buying guns for anybody.

"Mr. Lewis" said that he was an American, and asked in an injured tone what he could do with rapid-fire guns. When questioned on Mrs. Lewis's refusal to deny the story in the afternoon he responded, "That's just like a woman."

Five minutes later the telephone operator declared that there was no Mr. Lewis in the hotel; that Miss G. A. Lewis lived there with her mother and sister, and that throughout the afternoon and evening there had been only one telephone call for her apartment, and that from a woman. The conversation with Mr. Lewis, she asserted, must have been at some other hotel.

The Standard Arms Manufacturing Company is still waiting for further information on the demand for rapid-fire guns.

Relax Cable Restrictions.

The French Telegraph Cable Company announces that commencing today registered cable addresses, if they were registered prior to July 1 last, will be accepted on cable messages to Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Egypt, the British possessions, and Belgium, when communication is restored, as well as to France. Messages, however, must be signed with proper names.

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CARRANZA HEAPS CHARGES ON VILLA

Blames Him for Killing of W. S. Benton, "Regardless of International Consequences,"

AND FOR OTHER EXECUTIONS

Has Seized Farms, Abused Catholics, and Offers No Guarantees for Life or Property.

MANIFESTO TO THE NATION

Forces of Rival Leaders Battle in Parral, with Villa's Men Claiming Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—First Chief Carranza in a manifesto today deals with various charges made against him by Gen. Villa. The first charge noticed by Gen. Carranza is that, according to Villa, he plans "to remain indefinitely in power and to govern with absolutism unequaled by any Government in our history." Gen. Carranza says this charge is disproved by the fact that he offered his resignation to the convention in Mexico City. Referring to the insinuation that the delegates had been previously instructed not to accept the resignation, Gen. Carranza says it implies an affront to Villa's own comrades in arms, who were delegates to the convention.

Gen. Carranza rebuts the charge of absolution, saying it is impossible to govern according to the Constitution, as reforms must be implanted before constitutional order is re-established, and he adds:

"It is true that the word Constitutionalist is inscribed on our flag. It is true that our ltimate aim is a re-establishment of constitutional order so that institutions safeguarding public liberties may perform their functions normally, and we will not cease to struggle until we assert the sovereignty of law, for whose sake we boast the title of Constitutionalists, but in order to attain this result it is necessary to satisfy the social and economical needs of the people by reducing to practice without loss of time and without legislative trammels reforms which must be enforced in a revolutionary manner."

Gen. Carranza thus drives back the charge on Villa:

"Did Villa forsooth respect the constitution which he now champions so ardently when he seized Haciendas in Chihuahua, when he shot men without regard for constitutional guarantees, when he spurned decrees of the First Chief and when, regardless of international consequences, in the case of a British subject, William S. Benton, he violated the law which he now invokes."

Carranza next notices Villa's charge that he, Carranza, has assumed in his person "three constitutional powers, suppressing judicial authorities and placing the lives and property of Mexicans at the mercy of military chiefs without any legal restraint whatever." Carranza says this is a necessity of the revolution and turns the charge on Villa.

"Unfortunately in the State of Chihuahua lives and properties of Mexicans and foreigners are almost without any guarantee in the hands of Villa, who owing to his lack of administrative capacity and all notions of order is a tool of ignorant or selfseeking persons who surround him, for he has had the ill fortune to gather around him many persons who precipitated the downfall of Señor Madero and a certain Federal General, who, though he had accepted a commission in Europe from the usurper Huerta was admitted to my side on recommendation of members of the Madero family, and who has exercised a baneful influence over Gen. Villa."

Gen. Carranza here alludes to Gen. Angeles and he goes on to say that Villa without authorization expelled Spanish subjects indiscriminately from the State of Chihuahua and seized their estates without inquiring whether they had interfered in politics, giving rise to claims for damages which the Government will have to pay.

The First Chief makes sarcastic reference to Villa's newly found zeal for religion when Villa accuses Carranza of having authorized measures against the clergy, "condemned by civilization and the law of nations" and which Villa says violate the freedom of conscience and have "deeply wounded the religious sentiments of the people."

Carranza charges Villa with driving out priests, particularly at Zacatecas, where he expelled eleven priests, and he says no one knows what became of three of them, who were French citizens.

The First Chief also reminds Villa that he publicly congratulated Antonio Villereal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, when he forbade confession in that State and expelled the Jesuits.

Carranza also accuses Villa of reckless wastefulness and says the northern division has cost more to the nation than the northeastern and northwestern divisions together, and this extravagance will ultimately have to be borne by the people.

Julio Lujan, brother of José Maria Lujan, Sub-Secretary of the Interior under Huerta and Carbajal, has been arrested.

The acting Minister of Fomento is studying the land question especially to prevent the holding of large uncultivated leases. One proposal is that haciendas forfeit land remaining untilled after two years.

TWO DAYS' BATTLE IN PARRAL.

Command Which Revolted Against Villa Driven Into the Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 25.—For two days the forces of Carranza and Villa fought for the possession of Parral in the State of Chihuahua, the battle ending with the Carranza troops under Maclovio Herrera being driven into the adjoining Santa Rosalia hills. The Brigada Zaragosa led the fight for Villa's command and succeeded in keeping the Herrera soldiers from capturing the cuartel general after they had captured the two remaining cuartels and had executed all of the Villa forces who were not killed during the fighting. The execution of all prisoners was by orders of Carranza, Herrera said, and 100 were put to death.

The fight started on Friday, when Villa's garrison was surprised by an early morning attack in an effort on Herrera's part to excute a coup similar to the one so successfully executed by Villa when he took Juarez. The battle was fought back and forth until Herrera's men were driven to the hills. Luis Herrera was second in command of Carranza's force, and Villa's forces were in command of Manuel Chao and Domingo Roderiguez.

An agreement between Villa and Zapata has been announced in Juarez. It says that the two revolutionary leaders have agreed that Carranza must be removed before peace conferences can continue.

Reports from Mexico City say that Luis Terrazas III., grandson of Gen. Luis Terrazas, and Guillermo Terrazas have been executed there as "Colorados" who fought with Orozco. The refugees who brought this news say that Carranza has no control over his forces, and that looting is common in the capital.

CONVENTION MEETS TODAY.

Carranza Message to Military Delegates Brought by Obregon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Twenty-six Zapata delegates passed through Mexico City yesterday on their way north to the national convention at Aguascalientes, which is trying to reach an agreement between all the factions and establish peace in Mexico. This information came to the State Department here today from a United States agent in Mexico.

The delegates should be in Aguascalientes in time for the reassembling of the convention tomorrow.

EL PASO, Oct. 25.—Reports received tonight by Carranza agents here said that Gen. Alvaro Obregon and others of the Carranza delegates had returned to Aguascalientes bearing to the convention a statement from Gen. Carranza which, the message said, has not been made public.

Dinner Dance for Charity.

The New York Consumptive Relief League, affiliated with the Denver Sanatorium, held its monthly dinner dance last evening at Reisinweber's. The affair was attended by 500 members. The funds raised are to be devoted toward the immediate relief of the families afflicted, as well as the establishing of a permanent local fund in aid of the western institution. The annual ball was announced to take place at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 5.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

William Sulzer, in an open letter, challenged Gov. Glynn last night to debate the issues of the campaign on the stump, and said he was a better Democrat than the Governor ever dared to be.

A letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt indorsing the candidacy of Michael Schaap for Judge of the City Court on the Progressive ticket was made public yesterday.

Republican Chairman Tannen said yesterday: "The Republican State Committee denounces as un-American and unfair any attempt to obtain votes either for or against any candidate on religious grounds."

Ex-Alderman Alexander S. Dresser is promoting his independent candidacy for Congress in the Tenth District by means of moving pictures in Brooklyn. They show scenes from his fight for the establishment of municipal baths at Coney Island and for the Betsey Head Memorial Playground.

The Whitman Democratic League has been organized, it was said yesterday at the Whitman Headquarters. Nathan D. Jacoby is Chairman of the Executive Committee. He has written to Gov. Glynn saying that many independent Democrats find themselves unable to support the Glynn candidacy because of the "Murphyized ticket" on which the Governor is running.

The Edward E. McCall Association, which is working for the Democratic State ticket, will hold night meetings at its headquarters in the Hotel Claridge until the end of the campaign. Col. Asa Bird Gardner is Chairman. Gov. Glynn will address the association on Thursday night.

Former State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone, N. Y., a Republican, sent a letter yesterday to District Attorney Whitman opposing Gov. Glynn's proposed land bank. Mr. Kilburn said th bill contained many elaborate and cumbersome features, that it was passed for political purposes, and is being used by Gov. Glynn for the promotion of his election.

The announcement that the Justices of the Supreme Court are to meet today to discuss the proposition of adding another hour to the court sessions to relieve the congested calendar led John R. Davies, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, to say yesterday that the correction of the law's delays is the main issue of his campaign and that for years he has advocated business methods in court procedure and Summer courts for urgent litigation.

GLYNN FORECASTS VICTORY AT POLLS

Governor Says His Tour of the State Has Convinced Him That Democratic Voters Are United.

FINDS FACTIONS AT PEACE

Believes There Is Less Enthusiasm for Whitman Than There Was for Hedges Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 25.—Gov. Glynn rested here today. He had no speeches to make, but held several conferences with those close to him. Mrs. Glynn came from Albany last night, and he was with her most of the day. In the afternoon he received the newspaper men in his room in the Onondaga Hotel, and gave them his forecast of the result of the election based on impressions and information he had gathered since beginning his campaign.

"My impulse," he said, "is to double Mr. Whitman's figures and apply the favorable result to myself. Unfortunately my experiences as Controller and Governor have given me a respect for the realities of figures which I cannot lightly disregard. You must remember that in asking a candidate for a forecast of his own fate you demand a great test of his impartiality.

"I have every reason for expecting a victory at the polls. If you will look over the figures of the last Gubernatorial election in the light of present conditions it seems to me that you can find the indications pointing to my election by a decisive plurality.

"My tour of the State and the reception accorded me by the audiences I have faced prove that the unity of the Democratic Party in New York is more than a unity of the leaders of every faction; it is a real unity of the factions themselves; an enthusiastic union of the men who actually cast the votes.

"In several of the counties through which I passed I discovered more sentiment among Republicans for the defeated candidate in the Republican primaries, Mr. Hedges, than for the candidate who actually received the nomination.

"Two years ago, in my tour of the State I found that Mr. Hedges had succeeded in painting a favorable picture in the minds of all Republicans. I found Republicans in the villages through which our train passed interrupting us at times with cheers for Hedges. There has been none of this in my present tour. There was a warmth and a color to the Hedges campaign which is evidently lacking in Mr. Whitman's canvass. You see, you ask me for my conclusions, and I am being frank with you in giving you my reasons for those conclusions.

"The factor in the situation which encourages me most is that practically every prominent independent, whether on the Democratic or Republican side, men such as Jacob Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, Francis Lynde Stetson, Herman Ridder, Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny, and Chancellor Day, have declared themselves in favor of my election.

"I believe that these men reflect the sentiment of the great body of independents throughout the State whose decisions swing elections. For instance, my reception yesterday by the Republican owner of a great shoe factory is an indication that the men whose business interests demand a careful and economical administration appreciate the work that I have done in keeping the State's expenditures within its income."

Tomorrow morning the Governor will board his private train again and go westward. After speaking in ten towns en route, he will arrive in Rochester for a mass meeting tomorrow night. Tuesday will be the last day of the up-State trip, the final meeting of which will be in Buffalo on Tuesday night, but the Governor will not stop in his campaigning. His speechmaking will be continued up to the night before Election Day. He will return to New York City on Wednesday, and spend that day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in and around the city. On Monday and Tuesday of next week he will speak in Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island.

F. D. ROOSEVELT ON STUMP.

Will Speak for State Ticket—Hopes for Gerard's Election.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was beaten at the primaries he sent a cablegram to his successful rival, Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, saying he would abide by the result of the primaries. He said:

"In addition, I will make an active campaign for you, if you declare unalterable opposition to Murphy's leadership and all he stands for."

Yesterday, John M. Bowers, campaign manager for Mr. Gerard, gave out the following statement by Mr. Roosevelt:

"I have received the following cablegram from Ambassador Gerard: 'Thanks for your assurance of support. Of course I intend to represent the Democratic Party, and the people, and no faction or individual, if elected.'

"I am leaving today for New Hampshire to speak in behalf of Congressman Stevens, candidate for United States Senator. On Wednesday I speak in Jamestown and Dunkirk, and Thursday in Poughkeepsie, and on Friday in New York on behalf of the Democratic ticket in my own State.

"Of course it goes without saying that I sincerely trust Ambassador Gerard will be elected Senator. His opponent, Mr. Wadsworth, represents all that is reactionary in public life. It is of the highest importance that the National Administration should have Mr. Gerard's services in Washington to help the carrying out the forward looking policies of the Government."

GERARD WANTS TO WIN.

Political Cablegram Comes from Ambassador at Berlin.

The first statement that has come from Ambassador James W. Gerard since the campaign opened regarding his candidacy for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket was received yesterday by John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee. The cablegram from Berlin read:

"Thank you for all you have done and are doing for me. As you know, I did not seek nomination, which I believe came because of my independence in politics. If elected I shall owe allegiance to no one but the people of the State of New York.

"I want to win now that I am in the contest, not only because I desire to be Senator, but because I think that the great Administration of President Wilson should be sustained, and my admiration for his policies is the only thing that can influence my acts if elected.

"One has to live in Europe in these troublesome days to obtain the true perspective of the greatness of President Wilson.

"It may be said that I am not known to the people up State, yet my maternal ancestors were lifelong residents of Geneseo, where I was born and spent many months each year until long after attaining my majority. All I ask is that they determine my independence from my record, including my appointment as Special Ambassador to Mexico by Republican President Taft, and my appointment as Ambassador to Germany by Democratic President Wilson."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Haywood Preaches Another Republican Sermon.

The Rev. Oscar Haywood, at the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Thirty-third Street, who advised his congregation a week before to vote for Charles S. Whitman, said last night in his sermon:

"It is the design of those who engineered the preliminaries necessary to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention to keep voters in the dark. Their plans are nefarious. They propose to saddle the taxpayers of this State with the burden of sectarian education and sectarian charity. They propose to rewrite the Constitution in such a manner as to foist upon the people the domination of Old World ecclesiastism. Tammany Hall, with the aid of Gov. Glynn, managed to secure enough votes to insure the convention.

"The only course open to us now is to take the convention out of their hands. I advise all free and independent voters to vote the straight Republican ticket for the Constitutional Convention."

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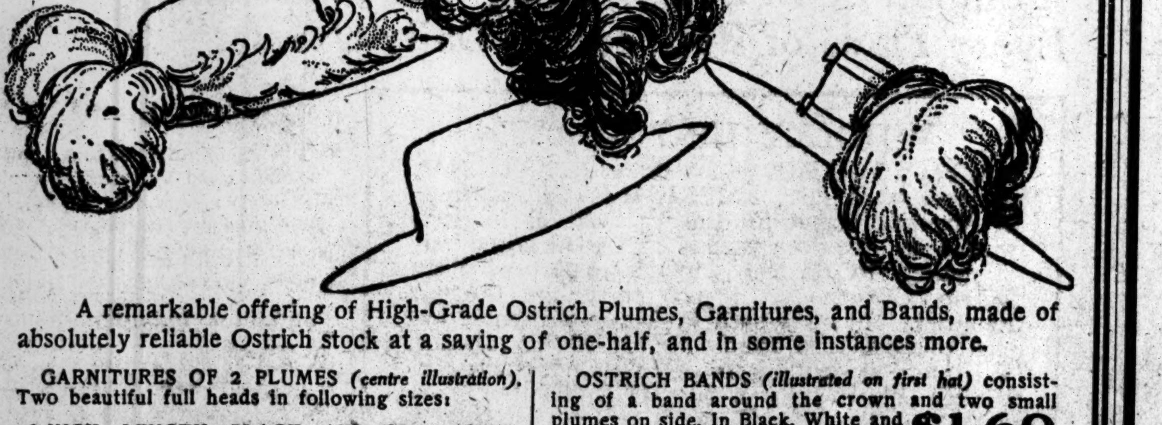

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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Monday, October 26
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CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

SPEAKERS
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WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE
SETH LOW
LOUIS MARSHALL
HENRY L. STIMSON
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
CHARLES S. WHITMAN
Candidate for Governor
JAMES W. WADSWORTH
Candidate for U. S. Senator

DOORS OPEN AT 7:30 P. M.

REPUBLICANS CUT DOWN DELEGATES

1916 National Convention to Have 79 Fewer from the Southern States.

HILLES ANNOUNCES PLAN

Ratification of State Conventions Ends Unequal Representation—New York Loses Two.

A bitter fight waged since 1880 to reduce the representation of Southern States in Republican National Conventions has been won. Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduces the number of delegates by eighty-nine. Most of this loss falls on the South.

The plan proposed at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington last December was made effective, Mr. Hilles said yesterday, through its ratification by conventions in States which cast a majority of votes in the present Electoral College, a condition to its adoption stipulated by the committee.

Every State convention held since last December gave its assent to the plan except that in Texas, which rejected it. The States which adopted it cast 290 of the total of 531 votes in the Electoral College, or 24 more than a majority. Approval was given by conventions in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

In the next national convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 16; Virginia, 8; Hawaii, 4; Porto Rico, 2, and Philippine Islands, 2.

"The new plan," said Chairman Hilles, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States, and will reduce the number of contesting delegates. The system of unequal numerical representation, against which many States constantly contended, was the legacy of years and of political custom, and therefore not in any way identified with the convention of 1912."

1915 ASSESSMENTS

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MULLAN OPPOSES GLYNN.

One of Mayor's Advisers Fears Tammany Influence.

Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel and now one of the Mayor's closest advisers, came out strongly yesterday for the election of District Attorney Whitman. In a letter to Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, he said, he thought it was about time that somebody should correct the erroneous impression that a sort of embargo was impliedly laid upon the non-Democratic members of the city administration by reason of the Mayor's statement that he intended to vote for Gov. Glynn. The Mayor, he said, in deciding to support Gov. Glynn spoke only as a citizen, and without any desire to influence city officials or employes.

"I, for one," said Mr. Mullan, "am doing what little I can to elect Judge Whitman, not merely because I happen to be a Republican, but for the infinitely more controlling reason that I believe the election of the estimable and well-meaning gentleman, who is our present Governor, would serve to undo a large part of the work that has been done in recent years to rid this city and State of Tammany Hall and its blighting hold upon our public life.

"Gov. Glynn is no weakling, but he is not strong enough—perhaps no man is strong enough—to be with Tammany and not of it. Every sane man must know that if Tammany were not sure of its ability to exert a very large measure of control over him, he would not have been its candidate. Of course he is not the supine creature it would have nominated had it dared. But in the absence of better—which means worse—available material he will serve, and Tammany men are not losing any sleep because of fears of what he will do to them if elected."

WAR BULLETIN

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The New York Times
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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Judgment Day Of The Nations

"WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS SHALL HE JUDGE THE WORLD"

The Church's Judgment Day—The World's Judgment Day—Israel's Judgment Day—When and Why God "Winked" at Sin—"All His Ways Are Perfect"—The Harmonious Outcome.

PASTOR RUSSELL

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—Pastor Russell (who is to speak at New York City Temple next Sunday night) preached today from the text, "The times of this ignorance God winked at; but now * * * God hath appointed a Day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom he hath ordained."—Acts 17:30, 31.

The Judgment Day, once dreaded by all classes, has come to have a new meaning when studied in the light of the Bible alone—our confusing creeds of the Dark Ages being set aside, said the speaker. During the long period of time from the Deluge to the First Advent of our Redeemer, the world of mankind lay in ignorance, weakness and vice; but, as our text declares, God took no notice of it as a whole. He gave His entire attention to the little nation of Israel, with whom He made a special Law Covenant. Israel entered upon a great schooling period; first, in a condition of peonage in Egypt; then, under the command of Moses, passing from Egypt to Canaan, with a wandering of forty years in the wilderness; and later, under judges, kings, etc., in the Promised Land.

God did not overlook sin amongst the Israelites, whom He had adopted as His peculiar people under the Law Covenant mediated by Moses. We read that "every disobedience received a just recompense of reward." (Hebrews 2:2.) Stripes, punishments, captivities, under Divine supervision and predicted by the Prophets, was the portion of Israel. Obedience on their part brought blessing, but disobedience and idolatry brought chastisements—God winked at nothing respecting His chosen people, the nation of Israel.

At first glance this is perplexing. Those not understanding the Divine Plan would be inclined to expect the favored nation to be excused more than others, that Israel would be the people whose imperfections would be winked at. But not so; Israel was chosen for a purpose, and in order to prepare them for their mission, the Lord chastened and scourged them for their sins. Thus He educated them and assisted them out of degradation more than others. As a result, when our Lord came into the world to be man's Redeemer, Israel, under the chastising, scourging and instructing experiences of many centuries, was by far the most advanced nation in the world along religious lines.

Thus it was that when the Redeemer presented Himself, a remnant of the Jews were "Israelites indeed," and ready to receive Him—five hundred during His earthly ministry and several thousand more at the following Pentecostal season. It is but reasonable to suppose that no other nation in the world would have furnished any such numbers ready of heart for Messiah and fully consecrated to Him. Note, for instance, that St. Paul's preaching to the Athenians on Mars Hill apparently touched not even one heart or head.

The Divine Attitude During the Christian Age.

As God "winked" at the sins of the world aside from His covenanted nation, Israel, so He has continued to wink at, to ignore, the sins of the heathen world since. St. Paul says "He now commandeth all men everywhere to repent," but only those who hear the command have a responsibility respecting it. The heathen masses have never heard the Divine Message offering life everlasting through Christ. God's attitude toward them would therefore properly be the same as it was toward the Gentiles during the Jewish Age. The responsibility for right-doing in this Gospel Age rests with those upon whom the light of Truth has shined. In an especial sense the illuminated ones, the enlightened ones, are the Church alone. Only God's consecrated people receive the begetting of the Holy Spirit, its anointing, the opening of their eyes of understanding. And with these the measure of their enlightenment varies; and those who see little, have less responsibility than those who see much. Thus seen, God's dealings during this Christian Age are merely with the Church, the saints of God, the consecrated, and not with the heathen.

But a large class of Gentiles, styling themselves Christendom, have been so much in contact with the light of Divine Truth as to have a weighty responsibility upon them. It is upon this class that heavy judgments are about to fall in the close of this Age. They have heard the Message of God's mercy toward mankind through Christ, and of their privilege of repenting and coming into Covenant relationship with God. They have hypocritically pretended to make a covenant with the Lord, pretended to be His people, while "their hearts were far from Him." Their punishment will be greater because of their hypocrisy—because they have foolishly thought that they could deceive the Almighty. They will learn that He will not be mocked. Nevertheless, the rod of chastisement upon them will be with a view to their recovery and not for their destruction—much less their eternal torture. Only the incorrigible, at any time, are to die the Second Death.

The World's Judgment Day.

The Apostle declared that "God has appointed a Day (a future Epoch) in which He will judge the world." There was no intimation by the Apostle that the world's Judgment Day had begun. Everything in his language indicated that it would be future. Elsewhere we are told that when the world will be on judgment, on trial, for life or death everlasting, the Church glorified will be the judges. (Matthew 19:28; 1 Corinthians 6:2.) This means that when the Church, now on trial, shall have been completed, shall have passed through the resurrection change into glory and become associated with the Redeemer in His Kingdom—then the world will have its Judgment Day, or trial. That period, also styled "the Day of Christ," is Scripturally declared to be a thousand years long. During this time Messiah and His Church will judge the world—giving all a test, to demonstrate their worthiness or unworthiness of everlasting life.

The opportunity then to be given the world will be a grand one. The Scriptures declare that the Lord's judgment will be a righteous one, in which the poor world, born in sin and depravity as children of Adam, will have fullest opportunity of getting rid of their ignorance and superstition, and their weaknesses, mental, moral and physical. Every preparation is being made for that great judgment of the world. The Scriptures declare that during that time "The knowledge of God's glory will fill the whole earth." No longer will the Divine character be aspersed with slanderous teachings, making Him out viler than any of His creatures. Not only will all possible good influences surround humanity during their thousand-year Day of Judgment, but every evil influence will be bound, restrained; "Satan shall be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years be finished."

How different this Biblical and reasonable view of the great Judgment Day from the one given us in childhood from the creeds of the Dark Ages! That view taught us that the Judgment Day would be twenty-four hours, and that then all the dead would come from Heaven and Hell and Purgatory, to see if mistakes had been made, and since no mistakes could be made by God, they would all go back to the same condition. How foolish we were that such a proposition should ever have appealed to us as reasonable or Godlike! Why did we not think to inquire what the Bible had to say respecting the Judgment Day? Why did we not sooner learn the beauties of the Divine arrangement? The answer is that we were thoroughly blinded by the false teachings commingled with the truths we learned in childhood. But God's time for helping us out of the darkness, into the clearer light, has come within the last forty years, even as for good reasons He has kept hidden until this same time the wonderful knowledge of our day on other lines—knowledge which is proving a blessing to the full degree only to those whose hearts are right with God; but to others is proving a curse and hastening the whole world toward the chasm of Anarchy.

The Redeemer to be the Judge.

St. Paul declares that this righteous judgment of the world that will come in the Day of Christ—the Millennial Day—will be under the supervision of Christ—Messiah. The same Apostle elsewhere tells us that The Christ is made up of many members—the saintly Church gathered out of all denominations, with Jesus as their Head. These figuratively constitute the one New Man, made up from both Jews and Gentiles. Jesus is the Second Adam. During the thousand years of His Reign He will deal with all the human family, the children of the first Adam, whom He redeemed by the sacrifice of Himself. He will grant them all a full opportunity to be raised up out of sin and death to perfection, to the likeness of God in which the first Adam was created. To all such he will be the Life-Giver, the Savior, the Deliverer from the power of sin and death. The basis of all this judgment of the world was laid at Calvary. The more than eighteen centuries since have been used in judging, trying, testing, a faithful handful, a "little flock," from both Jews and Gentiles, responsive to the Lord's Message of mercy, and willing, yea, anxious, to walk in the footsteps of Jesus.

This Judgment opportunity will not be merely for those living at the time the Church will be glorified at the Lord's Second Advent and the establishment of His Kingdom. These are to have the first blessing of knowledge and opportunity under the Kingdom, that a start may be made in the way of righteousness. These, enlightened and convinced respecting the undesirability of sin, the desirability of righteousness and the glorious provision of Messiah's Kingdom, will make a good start before the sleeping millions of the human family will begin to be awakened in harmony with the promise, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust"; in harmony also with the Master's words, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth."—Acts 24:15; John 5:28, 29.

We thank God for the wideness of His mercy, "like the wideness of the sea"—that the Divine Plan is no respecter of persons, that every member of the race, condemned through Father Adam's disobedience, redeemed from that condemnation by the death of Jesus, shall have a full opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the facts and of using that knowledge for his own recovery from sin, sickness, sorrow, pain and death—the ultimate attainment of human perfection and everlasting life.

The Divine Law will be the same in the future as now. God never changes, and His Law will never change. But the way to everlasting life will be easier than now. No longer will it be a narrow or difficult way; no longer will it call for the sacrifice of every earthly right and interest in order to attain eternal life. No longer will the Adversary place darkness before the minds of men as light, and cause light to appear to be darkness; for his power will be restrained. No longer will it be true that "all who live godly shall suffer persecution." But on the contrary, those living godly will receive more and more of God's blessing; and instead of faithfulness leading to death, it will lead upward and onward to human perfection and everlasting life under the blessed conditions of the Kingdom which God has prepared for the whole world.

Why the Narrow Way of the Church?

The way for the Church in the present time is narrow, difficult, because evil is dominant now. The Lord makes use of this opportunity of evil's dominance to issue His Call for soldiers of the Cross in order that the conflict between the evil and the good may serve to prove and to test the faithfulness and loyalty of those whom He has called to so high a station. And since the trials are more difficult, it does not surprise us that the reward is greater. The earthly reward for the world, as we have seen, will be everlasting life as human beings, in Paradise restored, on God's footstool made glorious. But the reward of the Church, if faithful, will be a change of nature from human to Divine, and a share with the Redeemer, Messiah, in His glory, honor, and immortality.

Trusting that you have been profited by the reading of the above sermon, we mention Pastor Russell's widely read book, "THE DIVINE PLAN," also known as "MILLENNIAL DAWN," published in nineteen languages, with a circulation exceeding 4,500,000. Its comprehensive chart of the Ages gives the mental eye a sweeping, historical view of humanity's progress—past, present and a thousand years into the future—from the Bible standpoint. A 50c. souvenir edition (440 pages), containing an illustrated chapter on the Great Pyramid of Egypt and its historical, religio-scientific relationship to the Divine Program, will be mailed you promptly upon receipt of 25c. with this coupon. Can you afford to miss this literary treat? Address International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ARREST A FAMILY FOR MOBBING AUTO

Mother and Sons Led Crowd That Attacked Motorists Who Ran Down Another Son.

POLICEMAN CUT BY A STONE

Mob Surrounds Car on Which Prisoners Are Taken to the Station and Tries to Rescue Them.

Led by the parents and two brothers of 11-year-old Louis Pearlman, who was knocked down by an automobile near his home, 573 Saratoga Avenue, East New York, late yesterday evening, an angry crowd attacked the occupants of the automobile, Harry Strongin, a real estate dealer, of 1,683 Pitkin Avenue, his wife and two children, a nephew and a friend. While the injured boy was being taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and before the crowd learned that his injury was merely a broken arm, it tried to drag the terrified autoists from the car.

When Patrolmen Christensen and Brown of the Brownsville Station arrived missiles were being thrown from all sides at the automobile. One stone cut Christensen's face. The policemen were obliged to draw their revolvers to drive back the mob, while a third policeman jumped on the running board of the auto and ordered the chauffeur to drive at full speed to the police station.

Meanwhile Christensen, his face bleeding from the cut, was battling with Brown to arrest the four members of the Pearlman family, as ringleaders in the attack. When the crowd realized that the parents of the injured lad were likely to be arrested, it rallied around them with greater fury. Even after the police succeeded in putting the four Pearlmans aboard a car at St. John's Place, the crowd swarmed across the tracks and pulled the trolley pole from the wire in an attempt to rescue the prisoners. The police beat them away, however, and the car speeded ahead. A clamorous crowd followed and gathered around the police station when the Pearlmans were locked up on charges of assault. The driver of the automobile was not arrested.

THROWN FROM SPEEDING AUTO

Owner Tried to Mislead the Police After Girl Was Injured.

A young man and five young women returning from the Haymakers' Annual Barn Dance at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, were waiting for a street car at Summit Avenue station, Jersey City Heights, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when a five-passenger automobile stopped near them and a man, who was sitting beside the chauffeur, offered to take them to their homes.

According to those who had been invited to ride, the man who was driving sent the auto ahead at great speed as soon as they were seated. At West Newark Avenue and Hudson Boulevard one of the rear wheels came off and the motor zigzagged for two blocks, striking first one curb and then the other. The eight persons in the auto were all thrown out one after another and the car was empty when it stopped at Pavonia Avenue after traveling two blocks on three wheels. Those who were thrown out last were hurt the less severely, as the car gradually had slackened speed.

It was found after the accident that the only member of the party who had been dangerously injured was Miss Annie O'Keefe of 41 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City.

After a policeman had been called and a message sent to the Jersey City Hospital, it was found that the chauffeur and the man who had invited the dancers to ride had disappeared.

Miss O'Keefe was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and possibly from a fractured skull. It was said that she was in a critical condition. The others in the barn dance party who were treated for cuts and bruises all lived in Jersey City. They were: Ethel O'Connor of 976 Garfield Avenue, Mary Matthews of 115 Manning Avenue, Mary Connell of 294 Grand Street, Katherine Manning of 373 Halliday Street, and George Kreiner of 179 Hopkins Avenue.

The automobile was taken to a garage half a block away. The number of the license was 48,170 New York. According to the automobile records, this license was taken out by Joseph K. Orr of 355 West Twenty-first Street, New York, who is in the trucking business. The police telephoned to this address and learned that Orr was not at home, but had been at Closter, N. J., the night before.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man who said he was Orr telephoned to the Oakland Avenue Police Station, saying that he was at the home of his father, Thomas Orr, at Closter, N. J. He said his automobile had been stolen from in front of a motion-picture theatre in Closter at 10 o'clock Saturday night. He said he would call at the station soon to look at the motor held by the police.

When Orr had not called at the station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a warrant for his arrest was ordered by Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton. Orr called at the station at 7 o'clock, and at first clung to his earlier story. After he had been identified by Miss Manning as one of the men in the wrecked motor he admitted, according to the police, that he had been driving it at the time of the accident. His companion, he said, was Edward Vosler of Closter. Orr was arrested, charged with assault and reckless driving.

ROCKEFELLER EMPLOYES HURT

Motor in Which They Were Riding Upset and Burned.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Several men employed by John D. Rockefeller on his estate here were injured in an automobile accident this evening when the motor car in which they were riding was upset and burned. The injured were taken to their cottage on the Rockefeller property. They were Charles Olson, Mrs. M. P. Lindquist, M. P. Lindquist, and Charles Johnson.

Late this afternoon a Mr. Wahl of Manhattan came to Tarrytown in an auto and took the party of Rockefeller employes for a ride. The auto was speeding down the Sleepy Hollow Road, and struck the supports of the Pocantico River bridge. After the accident the chauffeur who drove the car and a friend who was sitting on the front seat with him disappeared, and the police up to a late hour tonight had not found them.

Don Lord Swett Dies.

Don Lord Swett, well known to printers throughout the country and for many years foreman of The Press composing room, passed away yesterday at his home, 672 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Maine in 1848. He was a California "Forty-niner," being taken around the horn by his parents. He joined the Union Army when he was 16 and served for two years. Becoming a printer in San Francisco he came into close contact with Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and other men who were just then winning a fight for recognition.

EIGHT BEARS BACK FROM GLACIER PARK

E. W. Deming, the Artist, and His Family Lived Among the Blackfeet Indians.

PHOTOS OF THE SUN DANCE

Redmen Adopted Paleface Visitors and Gave Them New Names—Movies of Ceremonial Rites.

From Glacier National Park, where they camped and lived among the Blackfeet Indians, the expedition of Eight Bears, led by Edward Willard Deming, the New York artist, has returned to the Lodge of Eight Bears, in Macdougal Alley.

The Eight Bears—Mr. and Mrs. Deming and their six children, Alden, Kathryn, Henrietta, John, Hall, and Willard—experienced all kinds of adventures in Glacier Park, where they occupied Louis Hill's studio at Many Glacier Camp, near Lake McDermott, during the early part of their outing. From the lake Grinnell Mountain looms up in the distance, and to the Indians it is known by the name of "Where Screams the Eagle," as many eagles for Indian headdress have been captured on this lofty mountain peak.

Upon their arrival at Browning, the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, the Eight Bears, witnessed the annual sun dance, which was led by Morning Woman, who gave an offering of forty horses to the Blackfeet Indians.

The Demings were at once adopted by the Blackfeet and Indian names were bestowed upon all the little band. Mr. Deming was named Running Wolf and Mrs. Deming Strikes on Top. Alden was called Beaver Woman and Kathryn Blackfoot Woman, while John was known as Bald-Headed Eagle. Henrietta was hailed as Blue Bird. The twins, Hall and Willard, were named Red Cloud and Yellow Cloud, and they were accepted as belonging to the cloud people.

After their adoption the twins had feathers given them which were formerly in the possession of Big Moon, the keeper of Thunder Medicine. The feathers were worn by the twins and they were supposed to be protected from all harm during their travels in the park. Four guides, tried and familiar with the haunts of Glacier Park, accompanied the Eight Bears. They were Big Moon, Eagle Chief, Yellow Medicine, and Medicine Owl. They gave to Mrs. Deming a history of the celebrated sun dance, and the story of how this dance was brought to the red men from the lodge of the sun, the moon, and the morning star. Mr. Deming took photographs of the ceremonies in the Sun Lodge as the medicine men were making prayers to the sun, and as they received the various offerings of their people.

The artist also painted about twenty pictures of the mountains and scenes in Glacier Park. One of these is of the ceremonial of bringing in the poles of the sacred lodge. He also made sketches for two panels to be placed in the Indian Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

Moving pictures of ceremonial rites, explained by the sign language, were also obtained by the artist.

A camp was also established at St. Mary's Lake, where the members of the party lived in a painted tepee twenty-two feet in diameter.

"NO MORALITY OF NATIONS."

Dr. Adler Points Way to Justice Among Peoples.

Dr. Felix Adler, President of the Society of Ethical Culture, took as his subject yesterday the "Immorality of Nations." He said that, while there was "man-to-man" morality, morality never existed between nations.

"To be moral is to seek to prosper in promoting the prosperous destiny of other lives," he said. "The gist of immorality in all relations is the attempt to thrive at the expense of other lives. In man-to-man morality this principle is conceded, however the practice fall short; in the relations of people to people the very practice itself is bluntly denied."

Dr. Adler then spoke of the war in Europe as proving this contention, and concluded his address with this statement:

"Justice between nations should be based on the type of culture represented by each. Every nation stands for a certain mental pattern, including varieties of language, law, religion, and manners. The justice of nations consists in the respect paid by each to the mental pattern of the others, in the positive energy directed by each toward the prosperity of culture types dissimilar from its own."

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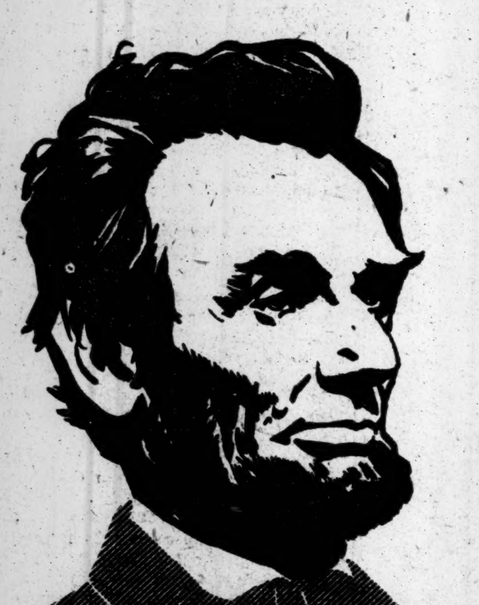

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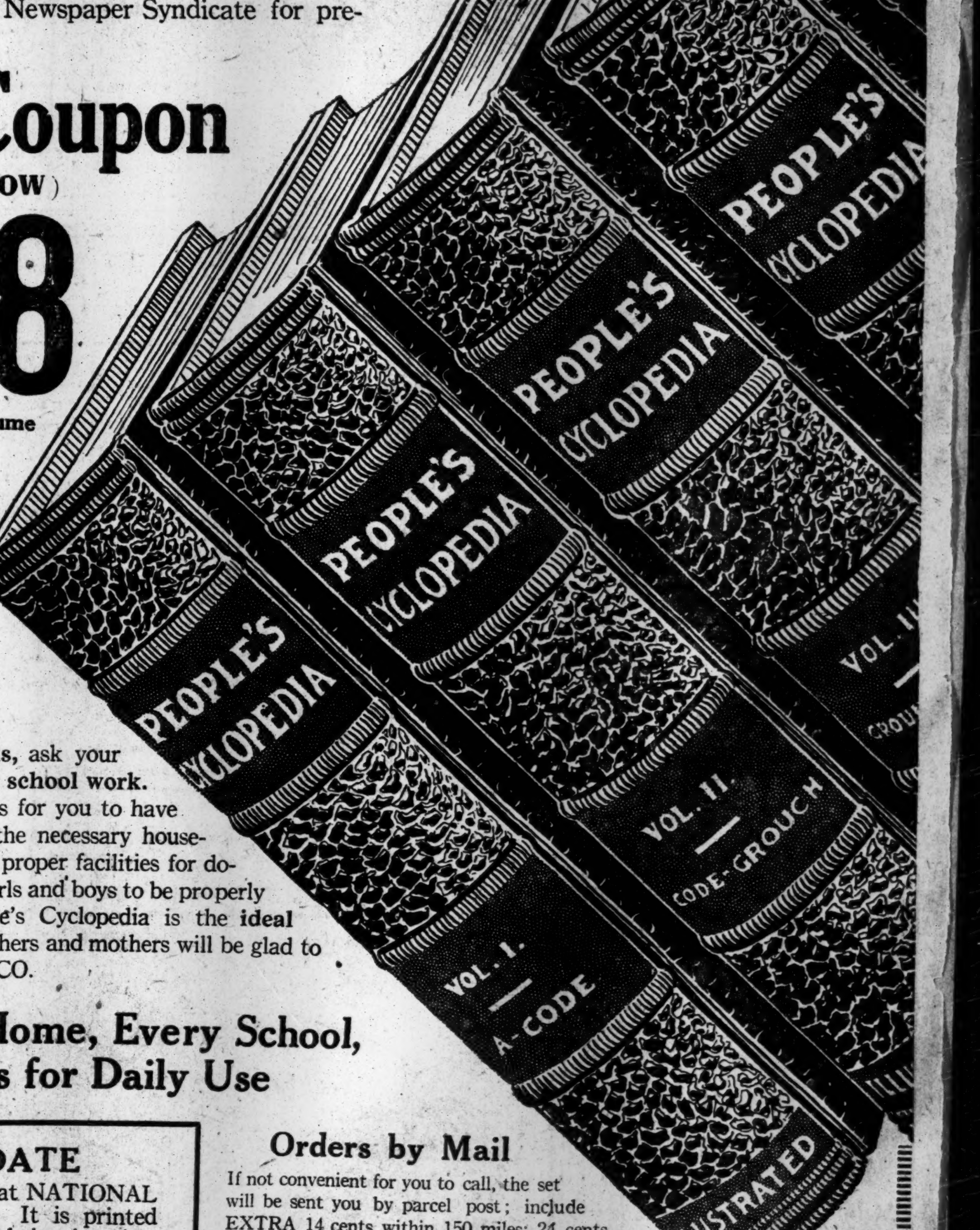

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YALE VICTIM OF OPEN FOOTBALL

They Can Play Open Aerial Football, but Cannot Stop It.

In Saturday's football reversals the blow to Yale was the most severe of all. The fine showing of Hinkey's eleven in its first few games created a confidence in this year's eleven which was unwarranted, and the overwhelming defeat of Notre Dame was due more to the Westerners' weakness than to Yale's strength. Yale has spent so much time in developing a versatile attack that the defense has not reached a stage where Yale can afford to take its minor opponents too cheaply. Open, aerial football has at last given the smaller elevens their chance.

The Yale ends and tackles crumpled badly before the advance furnished by Washington and Jefferson's star backs, Speigel and Fleming. These positions on the eleven are giving the coaches the most concern, and the work of the next few weeks will be centred on grooming men for these places. Capt. Talbot's presence was missed in the Yale line.

Yale's wide-open plays did not work effectively against Washington and Jefferson because they happened to know more of that same kind of football than Yale did. This open style of football has brought out one fact, and that is a team which concentrates all its attack on forward passes and lateral passes generally falls an easy victim to the same style of play.

Many coaches still argue that the old style of football perfectly developed will withstand a team using the new style. Harvard's success during the last few seasons has been due to the fact that the Crimson has adhered closely to old-fashioned football most of the time.

There was a growing feeling at New Haven that Hinkey's eleven was of a very high standard, and Saturday's defeat will do much to down this feeling of overconfidence. There is still plenty of time to bring Yale's promising material this season to a high plane of development. In Washington and Jefferson, Yale struck a big, powerful eleven, which was at the very top of its game. It played a Yale team, however, which was not up to the standard of the same eleven that will face Princeton in two weeks and Harvard in three weeks.

Princeton, this year, has one of those alert, resourceful elevens which is always dangerous. It played as conservatively against Dartmouth as it was possible to play, for the Tigers naturally wanted to save as much of their power as possible for the hard struggles ahead. They were not able to do this very much, however, on Saturday, for they were called upon to show the best they knew to defeat the big Hanover eleven.

The Dartmouth attack on Princeton's line was as powerful as any they will encounter this year, and while, as far as actual figures are concerned, Dartmouth outrushed the Tigers, the fact remains that this Princeton attack was able to concentrate itself formidably within its own territory.

Princeton didn't display much of a variety of attack, but occasional flashes of play gave promise that the eleven has been schooled in the ground-gaining plays possible under the open attack. Twice toward the end of the game Princeton showed the delayed-end double passes such as have been used at Yale. The Tigers should be able to make rapid strides of improvement between now and the time of the Yale game, two weeks hence. The Tigers surely made the best showing among the big Eastern elevens Saturday.

Harvard's narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Penn State is nothing for Harvard to be proud of, but it must be considered that Haughton's strongest Crimson eleven was not on the field. The team was without Logan, Hardwick, Mahan, and Pennock, a quartet which leaves a big gap in the Harvard forces. That is the second close call that Harvard has had in two weeks, and Harvard's future for the big games is not as bright as it was a few weeks ago.

Michigan's showing against Syracuse was a decided disappointment and for the second time this year Western football has been badly jarred by Eastern adversaries. The poor showing of Yost's team takes some of the glitter from the game with Harvard, which is to be played at the Stadium next Saturday. Harvard, at that time, will probably have some of its injured players back in the game.

Michigan, no doubt, was saving some of its plays for Harvard, but it certainly showed nothing extraordinary against the Syracuse team. Hughitt, the Wolverines' star quarterback, was out of the game, and Splawn, their best kicker, did not have a chance to star while he was in the game during the first two periods.

The Army was very slow in getting started against Holy Cross. The Soldiers' attack, several times, lacked the "punch" which it is supposed to possess. Once, the Holy Cross team held the army for downs on the one-yard line.

The surprise was that the Army players were unsuccessful with several of their forward passes, a play which they had highly perfected last season against the Navy.

The Navy showed its best form of the year against Western Reserve, although the opposition was not strong. Overesch, the Navy end, showed great skill with the forward pass, and will be an important factor in the Midshipmen's system of offense. Pennsylvania used the forward pass with good effect against the Indians, their one score coming as a result of this play. Avery, who starred with this play last week against the Navy, was again the successful receiver of the pass. The Indians seem to have a strong enough eleven, but they lack training in the fundamentals, and on Saturday, as in all their games this season, fumbled disastrously.

Cornell Coaches Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—While the Cornell football team which returned here this morning from New York was warmly congratulated over its victory over Brown, the coaches found food for thought in their deliberations today over the success of the forward pass in the last period of the game. It is certain that considerable attention will be paid this week toward perfecting a better defence. Even though the team which faced Brown in the last quarter was composed largely of substitutes Brown's open play worked better than Cornell men thought possible. The Cornell players were all in good shape when they reached here today with the exception of Kleinert, who suffered a blow in the shoulder, the exact nature of which will not be known until an X-ray examination is made tomorrow. It is hoped that he has not sustained a broken bone. Brown brought out the chief weaknesses of the Ithacans and gave the coaches a good line on the actual condition of the team at this time.

Gettysburg to Play Fordham.

Although several Fordham football players suffered minor injuries in the game against Rhode Island State last Saturday, Trainer Weber expects to have the whole eleven back into shape by Thursday. Yule wrenched his arm two weeks ago in practice and fell on it last Saturday, but an examination by the Maroon trainer showed no further developments. Regular practice will be held today. The election day date, which was left empty when Mount St. Mary's canceled its schedule, was filled yesterday. Manager Lannin has succeeded in getting the Gettysburg eleven to come to Fordham a week from tomorrow and a good tussle is expected in view of the Fordham-Navy game on the following Saturday. Up till yesterday it was rumored that Catholic University would play, but the Washington collegians found it impossible to add another game to their schedule.

Indians Give Penn Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven returned to Carlisle late last night in better physical condition than has followed any early season event. Capt. Peter Calac sustained further injuries about his chest, but said tonight that they were not serious. Fumbling characteristic of the delayed state of the Redskins' preparation was a strong contributor to Carlisle defeat by Pennsylvania. The Indians speak highly of the game efforts of their opponents, which bore fruit in the final period. The week's work will be strictly in preparation for the Syracuse game at Buffalo on Saturday.

NO SHAKEUP AT YALE.

Victory of Washington and Jefferson Will Not Change Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—No shake-up at Yale will follow the defeat of the eleven by Washington and Jefferson yesterday. Yale's overthrow is felt to have been at the hands of one of the strongest elevens in America, and the general feeling is that Washington and Jefferson clearly outplayed the home team.

Yale's ends are not played up to standard, and the tackle positions are unsettled. The coaches expect to rely upon Nick Carter and Red Brann for end rush work the remainder of the season, and believe that Higginbotham and "Tug" Wilson are capable of much better form than they have shown.

Capt. Talbott will not get back into the game for two or three days, but will probably line up by Saturday against Colgate. Paul Betts and Chub Sheldon will continue in the tackle positions. Carl Wiedeman is suffering from a slight muscle bruise, but will be available soon. In view of the shortage for the tackle positions, moving Oakes from guard is being discussed. Paul Loughridge, who was in most of the games last Fall, reported last week, but is not yet in condition for regular work. He will make a strong bid for a regular berth in the final games.

The three centre positions are not likely to be changed, although the present trio, Conroy, Walden, and Wiley, are novices. Behind the line, Aleck Wilson will be rested, as his knee is still lame, and it is not certain that he will be used against Colgate next Saturday. Ainsworth, Knowles, and Le Gore will be given little scrimmaging this week, but all three will be available next Saturday.

CRIMSON CRIPPLES BETTER.

Harvard Coach Not Worrying Over Result of Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Although greatly disappointed in the work of the second string men against Penn State Saturday, the Harvard coaches found some consolation in the fact that none of the new men were injured. All hands came out of the game in good shape with the exception of end rush Soucy, and he, while he has a very bad knee, is not likely to be laid up long. With Soucy hurt and Hardwick, Logan, Mahan, Trumbull, and Pennock not playing, the beating by Penn State is not significant as an indication of Harvard's prospects for the next four weeks. Most of the cripples will be back in the line right away, and by Tuesday work will start in earnest for the Princeton game a week from Saturday.

After its beating by Syracuse Harvard is not worrying a great deal over the Michigan game. The team, however, will do a little special work for the match, and although most of the week will be spent in whipping the men who have been absent to work together again. Parson, the new tackle; Wallace, the centre, and Francke in the backfield all did very well in their first matches of the season, and their work, particularly the punting done by Francke, was the most encouraging feature of an otherwise disappointing match. Francke got away some beautiful kicks, but was not very effective as a running back. Pennock will probably be out again this week, but it is doubtful whether he will play Saturday.

There is much more chance of Mahan's getting into the Michigan game. When the Penn States team left Cambridge after the game yesterday it took with them the football that was used, this being turned over to them immediately at the close of the play by Coach Leary, who was in charge of the team during Haughton's absence at New Haven.

TIGERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Princeton to Begin Preparations for the Two Big Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—With one exception the Princeton 'Varsity came through the contest yesterday with practically no men on the injured list in spite of the gruelling nature of the battle. "Eddie" Trenkmann, the big right guard, was the exception. He sprained his instep and will be out of the game for a few days. The injury is not expected to prove permanent, however, and, although he may not appear in Princeton's line-up against Williams on Saturday, he will be nursed along so that he will be fit to play against both Harvard and Yale.

The team will receive only light practice tomorrow, but on Tuesday the regular work and daily scrimmage will be taken up again. Princeton cannot afford to lose any time at this period of the season, for, although the next game with Williams should not force her to the utmost, the two big games of the season toward which the development of the team is directed are not far off.

Eddie Hart, Captain of the 1911 championship team, arrived in Princeton from Chicago on Friday and will remain until after the Yale game. This means an added bit of confidence among the players and the supporters of the Orange and Black because of Hart's ability to put the finishing touches to the development of a team. While he will be with the team daily during the practices, this week he will probably not take up any active coaching until after the Williams game next Saturday.

All of the remaining games and daily practices will be held in the stadium except in case of rain. Especial attention will be paid this week to familiarize the men with the treacherous currents of air which made their appearance on Saturday, and which caused Ames to make such a misjudgment of Whitney's punt.

Blodgett Is Navy Star.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25.—Blodgett, a big youth who earned an excellent reputation as an athlete while at New York High School of Commerce, is playing in better form than ever at the Academy, and is rounding into the most valuable of the Navy backs. His fine speed for so big a player has enabled him to make telling gains, and his punting is steadily improving in distance and placing. He is the catapult for nearly all forward passes, which are being used to a greater extent by the Midshipmen this year and is the surest goal kicker after touchdown on the squad. Wessell is another player who will receive attention during the coming week. After playing on the squad for three seasons and attracting no particular attention, he jumped into prominence by making several brilliant runs while playing during the last five minutes of the Western Reserve game on Saturday.

Lehigh's Line Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—Lehigh is well pleased with the result of yesterday's game. The contest developed the fact that Lehigh's line has improved considerably the past week and also that a consistent interference is being worked up. All the men came out of yesterday's contest, the roughest played this season, in good shape, and this week the hardest work yet is before the men. The Johns Hopkins game comes next, but the attention of the coaches will not be devoted as much to it as toward the struggle with Pennsylvania State. This will be the first time in many years that State and Lehigh have met on the gridiron.

Results of Soccer Games.

After ninety minutes of strenuous play at Chelsea Park yesterday afternoon the St. George and West Side Rangers left the field and their Metropolitan League championship fixture went down as a draw, two goals each.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the Overseas Wanderers defeated the Mecca eleven in a one-sided game by 11 goals to 1. This is the biggest score made this season in a second division game of the New York State League.

Battling every inch of the gridiron the White Rose and St. George soccer elevens gave an exhibition of sterling football at Astoria yesterday afternoon. The White Rose won the game by 3 goals to 1, and by its victory moves up a peg in the percentage table of the second division of the New York State League.

SPORTING EVENTS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

Welsh vs. Wolgast, Mon., Nov. 2

$2.00; GALLERY, $1.00, (on sale 6 P. M. ADVANCE SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY

Arena Seats, res., $3.00; Arena Box Seats, res., $5.00; Floor Box Seats, res., $5.00; first row Floor Box Seats, res., $7.00. BALCONY, $2.00; GALLERY $1.00, (on sale 6 P. M. night of fight only.) Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq. Tickets at all Agencies.

CRIMSON READY FOR WESTERNERS

Leading Football Game of the Week to be Played in the Harvard Stadium.

The most important intersectional football game of the present season will be played in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, when the Michigan and Harvard teams play for the first time in twenty-one years. As representatives of the Eastern and Western methods of attack and defense, the two elevens hold high rank in their respective territories. Because of this fact and the excellent records made by both teams in the early games this Fall, the result of the contest will be awaited with more than usual interest by followers of football through the country.

The personnel of the teams and coaching staffs add greatly to the interest in the contest, since both elevens include players of national reputation, and the battle of gridiron strategy between Coach Haughton of Harvard and Yost of Michigan should develop some of the sensational plays for which these football generals are noted. Harvard will be handicapped by the absence of Capt. Brickley, the famous drop-kick scorer, but in other respects the Crimson should be able to show an initial line-up fully equal to that which won the chief Eastern honors of 1913. Michigan, with Full Back Splawn for punting and drop kicking, and Maulbetch and Boehm at half back, has a back field of exceptional calibre, and one equal in ability to the Crimson trio—Logan, Bradlee, and Mahan. The lines of both teams are fast and heavy, and strong in both offensive and defensive play.

Presuming that the elevens enter the game equally strong, the ultimate victory may rest with the coaching staffs and the system of attack which they adopt. Both Haughton and Yost are masters of football strategy, and, because of the importance of the contest, some exceptionally brilliant plays are likely to be uncovered. Coach Yost has stated that he considers the Harvard game one of the biggest intersectional matches of recent years. Western football experts predict that he will spring several intricate plays that will startle the Eastern followers of the sport. Evidently something of this sort is expected, for the advance sale of seats for the game has been unusually heavy, and a capacity crowd of more than 35,000 is forecasted for the stadium on Saturday.

Michigan, which has probably met more Eastern colleges and universities on the football field than any other Western institution, first played Harvard in 1881. In the Fall of that year the Wolverines met Harvard, Yale, and Princeton all within one week. Harvard won 4 to 0, Yale 11 to 0, and Princeton 13 to 4. Two years later Wesleyan, Harvard, Yale, and Stevens were played within a week, Michigan being defeated in all but the game with Stevens. Since 1901 Michigan has played 19 games against Eastern elevens, winning 10, losing 7, and tying 2. The scores follow:

1901, Michigan 128, Buffalo 0; Michigan 22, Carlisle 0; 1906, Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 17; 1907, Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 7; 1908, Michigan 0, Pennsylvania, 29; Michigan 4, Syracuse 28; 1909, Michigan 44, Syracuse 0; Michigan 12, Pennsylvania 6; 1910, Michigan 11, Syracuse 0; Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 0; 1911, Michigan 6, Syracuse 6; Michigan 0, Cornell 6; Michigan 11, Pennsylvania 9; 1912, Michigan 7, Syracuse 18; Michigan 21, Pennsylvania 27; Michigan 20, Cornell 7; 1913, Michigan 43, Syracuse 7; Michigan 17, Cornell 0; Michigan 13, Pennsylvania 0.

White Wins Flushing Golf.

Gardiner W. White, who has been prominent in golf tournaments in the Metropolitan district for the last two years, yesterday won the championship of the Flushing Country Club when he defeated Morel P. Lewis in the final. The final was at thirty-six holes, and at the end of the morning round White and Lewis were all square. In the afternoon White exhibited his best form and ended the match at the fifteenth hole, winning by 4 up and 3 to play.

FAIR MAIDEN LOSES.

Nathan Straus Fails to Win with His Trotter on Speedway.

It was a great day for near-champions yesterday on the Speedway. The fastest classes for trotters and pacers have invariably been decided by the drive's best performers at their respective gaits, but yesterday Nathan Straus's bay mare Fair Maiden was defeated, and I. V. Hunt's brown mare, considered the best pacer on the drive, came near tasting defeat, but managed to retrieve herself at the last minute.

The Class A pace, which Clover Patch won after finishing third in the opening heat, brought out a four-horse field and produced more action than that class has furnished since the present Fall season began. Unable to score properly in the first brush, the field was sent away after no less than six trials and Clover Patch was in the rear of the field. She covered some good ground in the drive, but William O'Neil, driving Huertha, won the heat, with H. Crossman's Wanless second. Better starts in the two following heats showed Hunt finishing first. The watches caught the trio of brushes in 1:01½, 1:03, and 1:04.

H. S. Crossman's chestnut gelding Vermont Bellini sprung the surprise of the afternoon by winning the fast trot. It showed the way home in both heats to Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden, but was in a tight place in the second heat when Fair Maiden came strong at the end and was less than a neck in the rear going under the wire. The summaries:

Class E.—Trotting.
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)....3 1 1
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witzell).....1 2 4
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp).........4 3 2
Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt)......2 6 6
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young).....6 4 3
Royal Spring, b. c., (R. Davis)........5 5 5
Time—1:12¼; 1:09¾; 1:12.

Class B.—Pacing.
Star Patch, b. g., (J. Lawrence)........1 1
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hialbatsch)...3 2
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)..........2 3
Time—1:06¾; 1:08.

Class C.—Pacing.
Royal McKinney, gr. s., (W. Gartrell)..1 1
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)...3 2
Billy Shawkey, b. g., (W. Urban).......2 4
Kings's Idylle, ch. s., (G. Oliver)......4 3
Time—1:08; 1:08¾.

Class D.—Pacing.
Onward Patch, blk. s., (T. Conners)..1 2 1
Della Patch, br. m., (J. D. Shea)....5 1 2
Ballinasloe, b. g., (E. Cahill).........2 4 4
Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. Kearns)....3 3 3
Lemonade, ch. m., (C. Dattory)......4 5dr.
Time—1:08½; 1:07¼; 1:08½.

Class C.—Trotting.
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. Kennedy)........1 1
Acoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)............2 2
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)......3 3
Time—1:06½; 1:06¾.

Class E.—Pacing.
Roy, b. g., (G. Gall)......................1 1
Frances c., blk. m., (C. Fendt)..........3 2
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. s., (P. Conroy)...2 3
Time—1:10; 1:13.

Class A.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt)....3 1 1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)..........1 3 3
Wanless, b. m., (H. Crossman).......2 4 2
O'Brien Boy, br. g., (E. Shoemaker)..4 2 4
Time—1:01½; 1:03; 1:04.

Class B.—Trotting.
H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (T. Sullivan)....1 1
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. Ferster)......2 2
Little Ella A., br. m., (W. Horn).......3 4
Kinney McGregor, ch. g., (W. Wilson)...4 3
Time—1:05¼; 1:06¾.

Class D.—Trotting.
Ruby Chimes, b. m., (R. Davis).......5 1 1
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)..1 4 3
Frances Milroi, b. m., (A. Mullady)....2 3 2
Le Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)...........3 2 5
Emerald Chimes, blk. g., (F. Harrington) 4 5 4
Time—1:09½; 1:07¼; 1:08½.

Class A.—Trotting.
Vermont Bellini, ch. g., (H. Crossman)..1 1
Fair Maiden, b. m., (N. Straus)...........2 2
Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)............3 3
Time—1:05¾; 1:04.

Peterson Captures Golf Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—First honors in the annual Fall tournament of the New York Coal Trade Association, which began here yesterday, went to Walter Peterson, who defeated in the finals of the first eight B. H. Warford with 1 up. H. W. Ely, for the second eight, bested W. B. McQueen with 4 up and 2 to go. Marshall Naun, for the trophy for the lowest gross score in medal play, made the course in 87. E. R. Brevoort won the cup for lowest net score in medal play with 74 strokes. Frederick A. Potts, President of the association, and L. Watkins divided honors for the low score in the qualifying round with 86. On toss-up Watkins received the prize.

Beattie Wins Lehigh Tennis Title.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—Beattie is the new tennis champion of Lehigh University. He won the title yesterday after having defeated several of the crack players in the annual Fall tournament. There were about forty men in the competition. Beattie defeated all the other 'Varsity team who were in the competition, including Capt. Powers, who succumbed in the finals.

ADMIRERS BLOCK PATH TO VICTORY

Crowd Handicaps Kyronen When Leading in Road Race—Gianacopulos Wins.

Strength and courage triumphed over youth and speed when Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek distance runner, representing the Millrose A. A., yesterday fought himself over the finish line a winner in the first annual six and a half mile road race held under the auspices of the Harlem Home News through the streets of Harlem. Two-fifths of a second after the sturdy Greek finished Willie Kyronen, the little Finnlander, breasted the tape, beaten by two yards, though he was a far better runner than Gianacopulos. Buffeted about at three points by thousands of persons, Kyronen really was cheated out of a victory by persons who sought to show their admiration of him by crowding close to the athlete and patting his back.

At least fifty yards were lost by the little Finn because of poor police arrangements. Twice he was held up at almost the identical spot by crowds of unthinking spectators and jams of automobiles, motor cycles, and bicycles, most of which had no authority on the course. Once it was an official machine that prevented the little Finn from drawing away from his nearest rival, Gianacopulos, at a time when he was going at his best.

Under proper conditions Kyronen would probably have won by a good margin over the same distance. The loss of ground he had earned during the early stages of the race seemed to discourage Kyronen, but he clung doggedly to his task, and was in front fifty yards from the finish line. With only three yards separating Kyronen from Gianacopulos, the crowd, unmindful of police, swarmed about the Finn, whose strength was waning fast, to be ready to congratulate him on an almost certain victory. But before he could fight his way through to the tape, only a few yards off, Gianacopulos had skirted the mob, with the use of feet and fists, and just crossed the line before Kyronen broke through and also finished.

It was the best race run through the streets of New York City. Almost 500 athletes were counted at the starting point, and at least 400 made a complete circuit of the six and a half mile course.

Despite the fact that the Irish-American A. C. finished the first three men, according to the new method of scoring road runs adopted last year by the A. A. U., the Winged Fistites were beaten out by two minor clubs for the point trophy. The Bronx Church House, with an evenly balanced squad, captured the award with a total of 63 points registered against it. Only three points separated the first three clubs, the Mohawk A. C. finishing second with 64 and the Irish third with 66. The New York A. C. was fourth with 71.

Novice prizes were captured by William Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., W. Johnson, Mohawk A. C.; M. Wolfe, unattached; M. Smith, Marathon A. C., and H. De Silva, Trinity A. C. John J. McNamara of the Irish-American team annexed the prize for the first Harlem runner to finish. The Irish athlete was fourth, finishing behind his clubmate, Pat Flynn, the erstwhile distance champion of Ireland. Conditions could not have been better for the contest. There was just enough snap to the air to put the runners on their mettle. The summary:

	Time. M. S.
3—N. Gianacopulos, Millrose A. C.	34:44
1—W. Kyronen, unattached	34:44 3-5
3—P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C.	35:00
5—J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C	35:23 4-5
207—Charles Pores, unattached	35:34
9—Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.	35:35
4—Louis Scott, Long Island A. C.	35:36
41—Jake Maier, Bronx Church House	36:06
11—Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.	36:08
124—V. Veteretsas, Greek-American A. C	36:11

7—J. Schwartz, Mercury A. C., Philadelphia, 36:16; 15—Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 36:21; 19—H. Honahan, New York A. C., 36:23; 26—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 36:33; 95—G. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 36:46; 131—A. Morris, Smart Set A. C., 36:47; 27—Harry Nye, Mohawk A. C., 36:56; 44—F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House, 37:01; 47—Edward Byrne, Bronx Church House, 37:02; 43—J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 37:05; 114—J. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L., 37:06; 151—S. Selig, Bronxdale A. C., 37:22; 45—J. Manning, Bronx Church House, 37:23; 39—F. Lux, Mohawk A. C., 37:25; 33—J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 37:33; 75—J. E. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 37:35; 42—George Kieley, Bronx Church House, 37:42; 35—F. McCullagh, Mohawk A. C., 37:49; 135—W. Stoakley, St. Christopher A. C., 37:50; 12—G. G. Critchley, New York A. C., 37:53; 13—M. Hughes, New York A. C., 37:55; 146—Robert Singerling, T. A. B. Society, Newark, N. J., 37:56; 65—R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 38:01; 465—W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C. 38:02; 164—C. Burris, Glencoe A. C., 38:06; 46—J. Stack, Bronx Church House, 38:09; 144—Tom Harris, Smart Set A. C., 38:10; 196—W. Johnson, Mohawk A. C., 38:11; 118—M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 38:12; 34—S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 38:13; 116—J. Loskar, College Point Y. M. C. L., 38:15; 184—M. Wolfe, unattached, 38:18; 101—E. Erickson, Mohawk A. C., 38:21; 477—M. Smith, Marathon A. C., New Brunswick, N. J., 38:36; 153—C. Nelson, Madison A. C., 38:44; 129—H. C. Ackerman, unattached, 38:45; 92—G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum, 38:46; 22—William Rozetoe, Irish-American A. C., 38:47; 128—W. Schuppel, unattached, 38:57; 383—H. De Silva, Trinity A. C., 39:00; 63—C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 39:01; 113—F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L., 39:02; 104—F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C., 39:03; 30—A. Savage, Mohawk A. C., 39:14; 37—B. Masterson, Mohawk A. C., 39:19; 437—J. Martin, unattached, 39:21; 10—John Eke, Irish-American A. C., 39:23; 191—J. J. Cullen, unattached, 39:24; 163—M. Taub, Glencoe A. C., 39:30.

Plant Makes New Course Record.

Jim Plant of the Long Island Athletic Club established a new record for the road-running course of the Atlas A. C. in Brooklyn yesterday, when he won the weekly practice event of this organization in 19 minutes 15 seconds. Plant's mark clips seventeen seconds off the former record, set by Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. Sidney Jackson ran second to Plant, who led practically the entire three and a half miles. The latter's victory adds his name to the entries for the winners' run, which takes place in a month. The order of finish:

Jim Plant, Long Island A. C., 19:15; Sid Jackson, Irish-American A. C., 20:23; W. Wallace, Knights of St. Anthony, 21:06; A. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:08; R. A. Taube, unattached, 21:13; H. Rothman, unattached, 21:16; J. Agres, St. Stephen's Lyceum, 21:23; F. Thames, Bronxdale A. C., 21:30; A. Paporas, Greek-American A. C., 21:42; W. Menshon, Atlas Club, 21:50; J. Langstrom, B. E. H. S., 22:06; H. Drew, Fairview A. C., 22:10; A. Ellonsky, Y. M. H. A., 22:31; G. Gruber, Haleridge A. C., 22:50.

Feher Leads in Road Race.

Leading from the start and winning by many yards, A. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C. showed a good turn of speed yesterday in the cross-country run of the Dominican Lyceum over a course of approximately four miles around Central Park. About fifteen harries from clubs of the city competed and the field was well matched. Only short intervals separated all the runners finishing after the winner. W. Moore, unattached, after working his way up from the rear, made a good bid for the place in the last half mile, and managed to land in second place, with B. Zickerman third. The order of finish: A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; W. Moore, unattached; B. Zickerman, New York Evening High School; J. Lynsky, Dominican Lyceum; P. Barovszky, Hungarian-American A. C.; J. Kilpatrick, St. Agnes A. C.; T. Dawsey, Dominican Lyceum; P. Farrell, Sheridan A. C.; E. Quinn, Smart Set A. C.; R. Kelly, St. Vincent A. C.; T. Merlo, Yorkville Centre; D. Donohue, Fienna Club.

Close Finish in Road Run.

At the weekly road run of the Brownsville Field Club H. Browser, wearing the colors of the Trinity Club, outsprinted H. Schetzen of the Brownsville Field Club by a narrow margin of one second. J. McNeil, Jr., also of the Brownsville Field Club, led for half the distance, but had to be contented with third place. The order of finish: H. Browser, Trinity Club, 15:48; H. Schetzen, Brownsville, 15:49; J. McNeil, Jr., Brownsville, 16:30; S. Kominsky, N. L. E. H., 16:49; M. Steinfeldt, Sheridan A. C., 17:08; A. Kalz, N. L. E. H., 18:12; S. Abelman, Brownsville, 18:39; M. Marcowitz, Brownsville A. C., 18:40; L. Cohen, Brownsville A. C., 18:43; A. Lampell, Terabac Club, 18:50; L. Levine, unattached, 19:00; J. Elton, Colin A. C., 19:10; H. Pfeffer, Jamaica A. A., 19:13; L. Woods, unattached, 19:17; F. Healy, Park A. C., 19:22.

Postpone Motor Boat Races.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The second heat of the series to decide the American motor boat champion was again postponed today when Black Demon III. blew out a cylinder head while warming up before the races. Disturber IV. and Billikan will meet Black Demon III. tomorrow.

JENSEN WINS TITLE.

Cyclist Defeats Papesca for the Season's Cycling Honors.

Edward Jensen of the Century Road Club won the championship of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League at Grant City, S. I., yesterday, by defeating James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen in a ten-mile unpaced race. Until yesterday a tie existed between Jensen and Papesca in the championship series, which consisted of four races at different distances, and an extra race was thereby necessitated to decide the title owner. The Century Road Club cyclist had to make a new league record in order to defeat Papesca. He covered the ten miles in 26:35, against the former figures of 26:37 2-5, established by Joseph Kopsky two years ago.

With the winning of this series of races, the Century Road Club made a clean sweep of all the interclub events held this year. Riders representing the Century Club triumphed in the fifty-mile handicap road race, individual unpaced series, four-man team road race, and three-man track miss-and-out contest.

In view of the fact that most of the members participating in the weekly point races at Pelham Park were at the match race between Jensen and Papesca, a five-mile point race has been called for next Sunday for the point trophy medals in the Century Road Club Association series. Summary:

Name and Club—	Finish. M.S.
Edward Jensen, Century Road Club	26:35
James Papesca, N. England Wheelmen	27:22

Walkers on Long Trip.

Thirty-five members of the Walkers' Club of America were out yesterday for the weekly trip of the club. The route was from Long Island City Plaza to Springfield, L. I., where the pedestrians were entertained by Fred E. Kirchner of the E. R. C. 159, Manhattan. A moderate pace was maintained throughout, and the event was arranged as a preparatory event for the seven-mile national and twenty-five mile metropolitan championships, to be decided Nov. 14 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Ad Wolgast and Freddie Welsh will be in town this week to finish training for their championship match, which takes place next Monday night at Madison Square Garden. Wolgast is expected to arrive from Chicago today and Welsh will come down from East Aurora Thursday to work out in a local gymnasium until the day of the contest.

Patsy Callahan, featherweight, will engage in a ten-round bout with Young Driscoll at the Military A. C., Leonard and Scholes Streets, Brooklyn, tonight. The semi-windup of ten rounds will be between Young Al Kale and Harry Johnson.

The first appearance of Kid Williams, the world's bantamweight champion, in a local ring since he defeated Johnny Coulon in a short decisive bout for the title, will be at the Broadway Sporting Club on Halsey Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, tomorrow night. Williams will finish his training today for his ring engagement with Young Solberg. The middleweight bout between Mike Gibbons and Billy Maxwell of Philadelphia is likely to furnish a high-class contest.

The boxing programme of this week brings the New Polo Club in Harlem to the fore, staging a good attraction. It has been some time since this club has offered such an attractive encounter as the one scheduled for tomorrow night between Willie Beecher and Andy Williams. The occasion marks the reappearance of Willie Beecher in the local ring, after his successful trip to California, where he gave creditable performances over the twenty-round route against Joe Rivers and Johnny Dundee. Williams is known among the "dyed-in-the-wool" fans as the "tartar," and has been rapidly coming to the front during the last six months.

Knollwood Championship Golf.

First and second rounds of match play for the championship of the Knollwood Golf Club were contested over the club links yesterday. In the morning Ralph T. Carrol defeated J. G. Dean, 4 up and 3 to play, and in the afternoon session he triumphed over R. W. Henderson, 6 and 5. William C. McCourt disposed of both F. H. Sadlier and William E. Breed, the former by a score of 4 and 3, and the latter by 2 and 1. F. S. West won from M. T. Ballau, 4—3, and from W. D. Brown, 3 and 2. T. F. Wilcox scored over E. B. McChain and E. T. Donnel, 6 and 4 and 6 and 5, respectively. Next Sunday the semi-final and final rounds will be played, with Carrol playing West and McCourt opposing Wilcox.

Other Sports See Page 11.

SOPHOMORES WIN MEET.

Fordham Stages Class Games for the First Time on Sunday.

For the first time in its athletic history Fordham University staged an athletic event on Sunday, the annual Fall class meet taking place at Fordham Field yesterday, when the sophomores led in the point score, gathering in twenty tallies. The seniors finished last, with a score of ten, while the freshman and junior finished tie for second, with 16 points. Ferrick was the leading individual point winner, accounting for ten of the sophomore tallies.

The half-mile event proved a big surprise when McLaughlin, assistant football manager romped home a leader in 2:05 3-5. McLaughlin got away in the lead and was never headed, finishing ten yards in front of Kane, the 'Varsity's left end.

For the second time in two years the sophomores captured the relay event, holding a lead of about twenty-five yards over the junior team. As the high school held its meet earlier in the afternoon, the college runners performed in the semi-darkness, and in consequence there was no time to decide the field events. In the "Prep" events senior led, with 27, and sophomore followed with 22 points.

An added attraction was offered to the large crowd of spectators, when Homer Baker and Dan Kuhn, New York Athletic Club, ran an exhibition half-mile. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Yockel, 1918; Nunan, 1918, second. Time—0:11.
440-Yard Run.—Won by Ferrick, 1917; Dyer, 1918, second. Time—0:57.
880-Yard Run.—Won by McLaughlin, 1916; Kane, 1915, second. Time—2:05 3-5.
Half Mile Relay.—Won by Sophomore, (Ferrick, Painton, Travers, Lee;) Juniors, (Byrnes, McLaughlin, O'Connell, and Painton,) second. Time—1:28.

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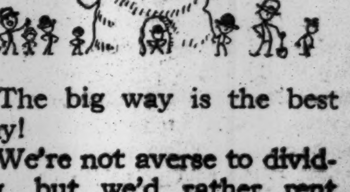

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1914.

REALLY HELPING COTTON.

It is now sufficiently clear that the cotton demonstration in Congress is part of the campaign in the cotton States, and has nothing to do with betterment of the cotton industry. For that, reliance must be placed upon financiers in New York and London and other centres of capital. They are the very class of men whom Congress has been legislating against, and of whom the President has come to see, and to say, that they are as honorable and patriotic as any others. There is nothing incongruous in action by the representative banks of the two countries, now the subject of consultation in Washington. They are national in scope, and so is the cotton crisis. More correctly speaking, it is international, an integral part of world finance. On an average our cotton exports account for all the balance in favor of the United States on the movement of merchandise from this country throughout the world. Now suddenly to destroy the balance of exports in our favor is to upset every financial calculation to which world business has accustomed itself.

England demands its balance in gold, and we make a similar demand. There is not gold enough to meet either demand. Neither will be insisted on. Soon both sides will do business as usual, accepting each other's paper and exchanging goods for goods. Then there will be neither thought nor trouble about the settlement of the balance, which will be in gold as matter of course, and with less difficulty for us than for others who just now are in the position of creditors and are under a compulsion to remain so. It is no more possible for England not to buy our cotton than it is for us not to pay our debts exactly according to the tenor of our obligation. When England buys cotton it wants cotton. When we promise gold we deliver gold. When nothing is said about either gold or cotton common sense and good business morals should control action on both sides. That is the spirit shown by the representatives of England at Washington, and they should be met cordially.

The reason why it is sought to place the American part of the movement under the advice, if not the official control, of the Federal Reserve Bank is obvious. It has succeeded to the control of crises which formerly was exercised by individuals working through clearing houses. Its prestige is great, and is a priceless national asset. The reason why England and the Bank of England are intervening is not obvious to everybody, not even in Wall Street. Neither England nor the Bank of England buys or sells cotton, or has anything to do with the balance of trade in merchandise, it is said. That is true. But in these times England and the Bank of England are hardly distinguishable in business matters. England—the Government—has just bought and is in process of selling nearly $100,000,000 worth of sugar. That is done as a war measure, for reasons not germane to cotton, although similar in principle. England has laid a strong hand on the Egyptian cotton trade as a measure for the popular welfare, incidental to the prosecution of the war. England is under a stronger compulsion to intervene benevolently in the American cotton trade, for otherwise a large part of the English population must go "upon the rates," or to the poorhouse as we should say. In our civil war there were Englishmen who were willing to go to war to get cotton. We are under obligations to England estimated at £50,000,000 immediately collectible. England is under obligations to us for its supply of food and clothes. There will be no difficulty about coming to an agreement with England.

There is no doubt that the unprecedented exports of grain just now are in effect applied upon the American debts which the Government has guaranteed to the Bank of England. It is cheaper to buy and export the wheat than to buy and export the gold. That is the significance of the premium upon sterling. Precisely the same considerations will soon start the cotton trade. It has not started sooner because the British stock of cotton is larger than the British stock of food. When the exhaustion of the British stocks of cotton approaches there will be no trouble about the price of cotton. The distress in Lancashire is the complement to the distress of the planters. The price of cotton will rise with the bitter cry of the operatives. It is good business to relieve both the planters and the operatives. Cotton is "worth" whatever price will pass it into consumption. No more can be got for it.

THE TERCENTENARY.

The tercentenary of the beginning of the commercial history of the City of New York is worth celebrating with all the enthusiasm its citizens can command. It is a city to be proud of, and although the New Yorker born and bred, with a New York ancestry, is a rare personage among its millions of inhabitants, there are not many residents who are not really proud of it. The celebration began auspiciously yesterday in the churches and in the big religious meeting at the Hippodrome, and it will be continued through the week, with public music festivals, meetings, receptions, and parades and an exhibition of local and national industries.

The New Amsterdam of 1614 was a tiny Dutch settlement, the New York of 1636 was an English colonial town, in which the Dutchmen still exerted social influence. The New York of 1914 covers more territory, is the most cosmopolitan city in the world, the second in population, and at this moment, beyond all question, the first in commercial importance. Its enterprise is great, but there is plenty of opportunity for more; its treasures are enormous, but it has its miseries and afflictions. A celebration like this should not be conducted altogether in a spirit of glorification. There are mistakes to be corrected and avoided in the future. Public opinion must be chastened and invigorated and exerted more forcibly if the three hundredth anniversary of the Dutch settlement is to be celebrated with excusable felicitations.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Gov. Glynn, in The Times of yesterday, gave a comprehensive review of the matters that will demand action in the Constitutional Convention, delegates to which are to be chosen next week. He did not attempt to state their relative importance, though it was natural that he should dwell with most emphasis on the problems with which he has had to deal as Controller and Governor. There is no doubt that the business of the State, its financial methods, the adjustment of the burdens of taxation, the distribution of the powers and duties of the various departments, press for consideration. Equally, if not more, imperative is the need of a radical reform of our legal procedure in order to make the administration of justice, either as between litigants or in criminal cases, quicker, simpler, less costly, and more certain. That, indeed, is a work that concerns the whole population of the State, and indirectly the people of the nation, and relates to the substantive, vital rights of the community. In the selection of delegates every voter should take the utmost care to choose those as to whose character and ability to treat this matter adequately he is best informed and most confident.

The establishment of home rule for cities, we think, is pretty sure to get attention. Since the adoption of the present Constitution the ratio of city to country population has very greatly changed, until now fully three-fourths of our ten millions of people live in cities. They pay even more than three-fourths of the State taxes, and they spend on their own needs much more than is spent by the State. There is little doubt that they will demand and secure "absolute guarantees of self-government." For like reasons we are of the opinion that the gross inequality and injustice existing in the present apportionment of Assembly districts will be in substantial degree corrected. The Governor cites four rural districts, with a population of 71,162, which elect as many members of the Assembly as four city districts with a population of 454,709. There is no sense or decency in a system that makes one vote count for as much in Yates or Schoharie as six count in Kings or Schenectady. Here, it may be said without partisanship, is an evil by which the Republicans almost alone profit, and, other things being equal, it is more likely to be corrected by Democratic delegates.

The Governor treats the very important question of the essential principle of the short ballot with a certain degree of reserve. He says:

> Many citizens are convinced that the efficacy of the recently enacted law providing for the short "Massachusetts ballot," whereby voters register their votes separately for candidates for each office, would be greatly increased if the number of elective officers were limited and the Governor were empowered to appoint officials whose offices are now elective. This can be done only through a change in the Constitution.

The principle of the short ballot is very much more comprehensive than this, and, in our judgment, is the most important matter that will come before the convention. It is, succinctly stated, the concentration of power and responsibility wherever practicable and to the greatest extent practicable. Its aim is to free the voter from the intolerable burden of a blind choice from among a swarm of candidates whom he cannot know well, of a number of officers no one of whom can do much in carrying out the voter's will. It involves fewer officers, with greater powers, chosen at longer intervals. It applies to the cities and counties as well as to the State, and to the judiciary and the Legislature as well as to the Executive. Undoubtedly the task of enforcing the principle is surrounded with many difficulties, but it is a sound and promising principle, and we shall get efficiency, order, and responsibility in public affairs only in the ratio that we adopt and enforce it. We repeat the advice we have often urged upon our readers, to be guided in their vote for delegates to the convention wherever practicable by their knowledge of the candidates' views and purposes as to this matter.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The disagreement of the jury in the trial at Mineola leaves the Carman case where it was at the beginning of the week. The murder of Mrs. Bailey is an unsolved mystery. This is no fault of the prosecuting attorney. Ten of the jurymen refused to accept the testimony of the servant who, having once sworn to one statement, came forward to swear to another. It is doubtful if any one of the jurors heeded the testimony of the hobo. There was no other evidence strong enough to convict the accused. It was all inferential.

The prosecution was based on a theory, and it does not matter in the least whether or not that was a theory widely entertained. The law has nothing to do with popular theories. The disagreement cannot be considered a result of the conduct of the defense. Mrs. Carman's own testimony was coherent and not seriously shaken in a severe cross-examination, but no successful effort was made to confuse the situation, to divert suspicion. The tale of the unknown man who jumped the fence was of no consequence as evidence. Therein lies the weakness of the defense. The expectation that some new turn might be given to Freeport's mystery was not fulfilled. But it is still a mystery, nevertheless.

WHY NOT SAVE THIS MUCH?

If the City Government could save $25,000 a year it could afford to employ twenty-five more policemen and decrease the length of the patrolmen's beats in the Bronx, or could equip and man two of the new firehouses in Queens for which firemen are now lacking, or could feed and shelter hundreds of impoverished men in the municipal lodging houses next Winter. It seems a small sum in comparison with the huge expenses of running this enormous city, but it is the normal interest on $500,000, and any serious and well-considered effort to save that much deserves public support.

The various departments of the City Government have always been supplied with expensive stationery with engraved letterheads. In these days the big commercial corporations and the railway companies economize judiciously in the use of stationery. Neatly printed or lithographed letterheads are good enough for them. Why should they not be for the city departments? Perhaps some of the department heads may think that the dignity of the metropolis would suffer if the expensive stationery, the dies of which must be changed whenever there is a change in the head of a bureau, was discarded for a cheaper but not less serviceable kind. But an attempt will be made vigorously in the Board of Aldermen tomorrow to abolish costly engraved letterheads and reduce the extravagant outlay for official stationery. The Aldermen have been doing a great deal of sensible work this year, and it is to be hoped that a majority of the board will favor this reasonable reform.

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS.

One of the first and perhaps the very wisest of our Interstate Commerce Commissioners said that it was a "superhuman" task for that body to undertake the management of all the railways of the United States. He would have none of it, either for himself or for the Commission. But the broader idea prevailed, the Commission constantly saying that if it only had more power it would settle the troubles which overwhelmed it at the moments of the various requests. All these requests for power have been granted, and the troubles of the Commission and the country are greater than ever. The Commission has attempted what Commissioner Cooley was wise enough to see lay outside the regulation of rates, and in all kindness it must be said that it has failed. There is yet time for the Commission to save the theory of regulation of rates, but it is necessary to abandon the idea of Commission management of railways.

The third proceeding for the advance of railway rates has made it clear that the Commission is thinking of almost everything except the regulation of rates. There is not in the proceedings a trace of any principle upon which rates should be regulated. Nobody, at least no Commissioner, says anything about testing rates by reason, by cost of service, or value of service. The reduction of profits is not the regulation of rates. The increase of efficiency of management is not regulation of rates. The curing of defects of capitalization, the control of speculation, and many other similar railway scandals are not the regulation of rates. On the other hand, these various wrongs are being corrected much better than the Commission can correct them. If profits are excessive, the price of the stock rises until the yield on the investment is the average, when all elements are included in the appraisal. If stock is watered, the market appraises the amount of water, and the price of the stock falls until the yield is the average. All such considerations are in the price, and the price varies with these unstable elements. It would not be possible to have the rates vary with the prices of the shares. Rates should be stable, but they ought not to be monuments while other prices are rising or falling.

At the latest session of the Commission Mr. Clifford Thorne said that this was not the time to raise rates, when trade is dull and other prices are falling. That is almost true. It would be quite true if the railways were in the robust condition which he and Mr. Brandeis and the Commission attacked so successfully. The time to raise rates was when the railways first proposed it, three years ago, when they foresaw what the Commission said would not happen and which is here. If the railways were as strong as then, it might be possible even to reduce rates. But rates which cannot be raised when business can stand it must be raised when there is no other alternative, except that which even the Commission shrinks from. If the Commissioners had regulated rates satisfactorily, it might have been said that, as good and faithful servants, all the other powers they wanted should be added to their first mandate. But it is idle to say that rates are regulated when they are regulated downward only. It is true that the Commission has occasionally advanced rates, but never effectively. Either it has run away from its own decisions, or the courts have overruled them, or the shippers have refused to pay them, or the railways have been compelled to pay out more than the advance allowed. In effect at the time of greatest service to the community, judged by the work done, at the Commission's rates for piecework, the rates have not been sufficient to sustain the railways as investments in comparison with other investments. That is not regulation of rates so much as ruin of railways. This time the Commission will not ask for more power. There is even some chance that the Commission's powers will be restricted in their exercise to something like the original intention, when the regulation of rates meant the regulation of nothing else.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Revelation, Though No Answer.

As one of our correspondents has noted—and with a trace of irritability that had some justification—Prof. Cramb's much read and much discussed little book, "Germany and England," is in no sense an "answer" to Bernhardi, or to Bernhardi's teachers, Treitschke and Nietzsche. Such a characterization, no matter by whom made, is highly inaccurate, and when made by an advocate of arbitration as a substitute for war, practicable in all cases, it is the more surprising, not only because Prof. Cramb utterly disagrees with the pacifists, and says so, again and again, but because he treats them with a contempt that is not less frank, and is hardly less savage, than that of Nietzsche himself.

Indeed, the Englishman nowhere condemns, or even hints condemnation of, the "superman" doctrines, and if he antagonizes them at all—which is doubtful—it is only that he doubts their culminating exemplification in Germany and rather hesitatingly hopes that England is not too degenerate to develop some more supermen of her own.

What appreciative readers in Prof. Cramb's book see in it—what makes it interesting and valuable beyond most others of its class—is not that it "answers" the disciples of Treitschke and Nietzsche, but that he tells us just what those disciples think, what they believe, and what they are trying to do. This is a valuable service, and not less valuable for the convinced and thoroughgoing pacifist than for those of us who neither expect the immediate dawning of the millennium nor are even quite sure that we want it to dawn. For of all dull, hopeless, and stagnant states, that of attained perfection would probably be the most dismal.

And yet, after all, Prof. Cramb does in a way "answer" Bernhardi and the school of which Bernhardi is an undeservedly well-known member. He answers them—and himself—in the way that anybody who is desperately and utterly wrong answers himself when that somebody makes a clear and vigorous presentation of his own theories or position.

A Quarrel Too Pretty to Dismiss.

Whether or not the refusal hitherto of the American Bar Association to admit negro members put it, as The Evening Post says, in "a most discreditable position," is a question which can be, because it is, answered either affirmatively or negatively, according to individual preferences. One or the other reply, since they are contradictory, probably is wrong. It is not quite so nearly certain that one must be right, but greatest of all is the doubt that because of the action on the subject which the association took at its recent annual meeting it is to be congratulated on extricating itself from the position, discreditable or the reverse, which the exclusion created.

What the members did was to turn the problem over to their Executive Committee with no instructions as to the solution which the committee must find except such as may lie concealed in permitting it to ask candidates, among other things, to what race they belong. By fair implication that empowers the committeemen, if they do not like the color of the aspirant for admission, to bar him out of the association. But the first time they do it for that reason the position described as "most discreditable" will exist again, with all its embarrassments, and the members of the association will speedily find that there is little difference between their old and their new responsibility. Indeed, they may discover that their last state is the worse of the two, for it was at least courageous to draw the color line openly and clearly, and that is more than can be said for the present action.

Without venturing unasked advice in a delicate and rather private matter, one can still ask the lawyers whether the Bar Association is a social club or a gathering of men measuring up to certain professional standards. Of course nobody has a right, or even an excuse, for trying to join a club where, for any reason whatever, a measurable minority of the members do not want him. On the other hand, to exclude anybody from a group which he has been officially and formally declared qualified to enter seriously affronts the competency and the dignity of our courts.

Possibilities of Spying Unexhausted.

As effective spying can be done for some years after the age of 45 is reached, it is difficult to see how the present disturbance of English nerves by the presence of Germans in England is to be appreciably quieted by arresting and interning of these possibly hostile foreigners only those whose years fit them for military service on the battlefield. Women, too, have been known before now to be efficient and therefore dangerous in the work of espionage, but the German women in England have not as yet been sequestrated.

As viewed from afar, these wholesale arrests, including those of many old residents hitherto considered good neighbors and trustworthy associates, seem to be the result of a "scare" of the kind at which our cousins have been wont to laugh when developed in other countries. Certainly it indicates a diminution of that self-confidence which used to characterize them and is pretty well justified by their history.

They should remember that espionage, except that done in the strictly military way by military men, rarely produces results of much use to "the enemy," and about as often as not misleads and deceives him. It is mean work, done by mean people, for a mean wage, and those who rely and act on it usually regret their trust.

One Victim Wins Attention.

A recent dispatch told at some length about the finding, in a French village from which the Germans had been driven after a hard fight, of the body of a young soldier, pierced by many bullets and evidently the object of no care or help since the fatal wounds had been received.

The spectacle was one that must have been presented scores or hundreds of times to all actively participating in this war of wholesale slaughter, and that it received more than a passing glance—that it became the subject of a detailed description—was due to a circumstance the real interest or real importance of which it would be hard to demonstrate. The explanation of the attention given to this one victim, while thousands and thousands as cruelly slain as he merely swell a roughly estimated casualty list, is that he was, or is believed to have been, while alive, Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a nephew of the Kaiser.

Whether or not that ought to make any difference in the impression caused by his taking off, there is no denying that it does. To say that the young Prince was only a man like another is easy, but perhaps it would be wiser as well as kinder, instead of begrudging him the pity which he presumably deserves no better than any chance-selected comrade in the multitudes of dead, to demand for every one of them a like expenditure of emotion. They, too, will be missed and mourned at home, and their end was as tragical as his.

That way lies clearer realization of what war means than can be attained by complaint about discrimination between aristocrat and plebeian.

IF GERMANY SHOULD WIN.

Preparations America Must Consider Now for Her Own Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following prophecy made by the late George Meredith, England's great philosophic poet, was made in 1899 to the distinguished French author, Constantin Photoedes:

> Really, the Englishman, his intelligence dulled by his wealth, will not awaken unless German invasion occurs or a slaughter upon his northern shores.
>
> We have no army. The army in India is marvelously equipped and disciplined, but what purpose does it serve as regards England? Besides, India is our weak point. We neglect our own European England. One day, when it has crumbled still further, we shall say adieu to our colonies, to the vast continents of the antipodes, to the archipelagoes spread abroad upon the equatorial seas. We shall not then have enough of our matchless navy to defend ourselves, and if Germany were to beat us as she has beaten France, should we revive? I doubt it. France possesses wealth of many kinds; the wealth of England is strictly commercial. Should any one extort from us a crushing war indemnity we are ruined unless we can re-establish our navy and the power to protect our commerce and our food supplies.

In view of the happenings in Belgium the past month this utterance of one of the greatest of modern Britons furnishes food for thought. That the success of Germany in destroying France and England as she has vanquished Belgium will satisfy the ambition of the great War Lord is in the light of history improbable.

While we ought to be thankful for the stand of absolute neutrality that President Wilson has so wisely assumed, it seems to the writer that now is the opportune time for the inauguration of gigantic plans for an army and navy, cost what it may, that will insure security for our future. We owe it to ourselves, our children, and our children's children. We have inventors and mechanical genius fully equal to any, and Krupps and Zeppelins a-plenty to supply a military equipment that will compel peace. Our investment of money and sentiment at The Hague is wasted.

When we know that we possess the power to compel peace, we shall have it. The patriotic wisdom and firmness of President Wilson in trans-Rio Grande matters and his insistence on absolute neutrality in the present European war are universally approved, and his statesmanship, based as it is on wide knowledge and experience, can be safely trusted to inaugurate a national system of war preparation such as the present exigency demands, and would, I believe, be heartily indorsed by intelligent citizens throughout the country. SENTINEL.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

Our Exports to Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless I have misunderstood its bearing, a portion of your editorial article, entitled "Statistics in Need of Revision," contains an error, according to my information. You say that last year United States exports to Germany, amounting to $344,794,000, were a few hundred thousand dollars more than Canada alone paid for American goods.

Information published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, shows that in 1913 Canadian imports from the United States (excluding coin and bullion) amounted to $435,783,343. This amount exceeds your figures by about $91,000,000, and is 65 per cent. of the total Canadian imports. Canadian exports to the United States in 1913 amounted to $139,725,953, so that there was a trade balance in favor of the United States of about $296,000,000.

Canada is the second best customer of the United States in actual value of imports and occupies the top position as regards percentages. J. SULLIVAN.

New York, Oct. 8, 1914.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Commissioner Meeker Favors Its Application in Other Industries.

U. S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my commendation for your most excellent editorial entitled "Which Union for Colorado?" which appeared in The Sunday Times of Oct. 18.

I believe the so-called protocols in operation in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry and the dress and waist industry in New York City are based upon a sound principle. The results of these agreements between the employers' associations and the trade unions, as brought out by the studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show the economy and wisdom of such systematized and regulated collective bargaining. Of course, the satisfactory working in one industry of an agreement designed to prevent strikes and lockouts does not prove that exactly the same form of agreement would work well in another industry. Conditions may be so dissimilar that the machinery that works well in the one case may not work in the other. But the idea of bringing employer and employe together for the purpose of discussing hours, wages, and conditions of employment is a perfectly sound principle of universal application. The provisions of the protocols existing in the garment trades could, I am satisfied, be applied to the mining industry with only minor modifications in respect to the machinery for adjusting grievances of employes and employers.

After the remarkable successes achieved by these agreements in the garment trades it would seem that employers and employes everywhere in every industry are obligated to attempt the organization of their industries after a similar plan. Not until employers can demonstrate the impossibility of controlling an industry through proper organization should they make appeal to the general public for sympathy and support in case of strikes or lockouts.

ROYAL MEEKER,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1914.

GERMANY NOT BELLICOSE.

Otherwise She Would Have Attacked at a More Favorable Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England professes that one of her principal reasons for fighting Germany is Germany's "militarism." She says this must be crushed. May I ask since when Germany's internal affairs concern anybody but Germany and the Germans? To this England will probably reply that England is not concerning herself about the internal, but the external, effect of the German "militarism"; that she considers this not only a constant menace to herself, but to the peace of all Europe. In other words, she accuses Germany of chronic trouble-making. If Germany were guilty of this, does it not stand to reason that Germany should have attacked other nations at such time when they were in a weakened condition?

Let us now examine the history of the last ten or twenty years, during which period, according to England, all the trouble-making and war-seeking Germany has been going on. First, we find that during this time England was at war in South Africa, and, secondly, that Russia was at war with Japan. Now, if Germany really were a trouble-seeker, would it not have been the most natural thing for her to attack England and Russia at these times, when, as everybody knows, they were seriously weakened? Did Germany take advantage of these troubles of Russia and England? No. But now, when Germany has to fight not one nation, but about half of all Europe, what did England do? There is a saying that republics are ungrateful, but in this case certainly an empire "breaks all records" as far as ungratefulness is concerned.

Where, in the face of these facts, should the sympathies lie of a nation like the United States, that prides herself in her belief in "fair play"? C. L. SCHLENS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Small Nationalities at Stake.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most vital principles at stake in this gigantic struggle now proceeding between the forces of Prussian militarism and Pan-Germanism and those of democracy and Slavdom is the preservation, persistence, and perpetuation of small nationalities. It is as clear as anything can be that if the two Germanic empires, by any unlucky accident, succeed in this titanic tussle, all the small States, sooner or later, will be wiped off the map of Europe.

This is what that most characteristic Celt of Celts, Mr. Lloyd George, whom every Irishman should, after this speech, from a fellow-feeling of racial kindred, be proud of, says of small nationalities:

> The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world comes from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great empire. The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which He carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith; and if we had stood by when two little nations were crushed and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism our shame would have rung down the everlasting ages.

Never were finer, more eloquent, or more impassioned words uttered. They have the true ring in them of real eloquence. They appeal as much to Irishmen as to Welshmen, and they should be by us equally appreciated and approved of, as we are confident they deservedly are by every right-thinking and patriotic Irishman, whether he be in Ireland or in America. R. J. KELLY.

Dublin, Oct. 2, 1914.

Praise for the Public Markets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a housekeeper living not far from the 129th Street and Fort Lee Ferry Public Market, I would like to say a few words of thanks to Borough President Marks for the excellent idea to let us, who do our own marketing, have public markets where we can get such fresh produce at such reasonable prices.

If one understands how to buy, the prices are 20 per cent. cheaper, and often 50 per cent. I hope these markets will be permanent, although I believe they should be patronized more by the poorer classes.

VENDELA GLEERUP.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

A Family's Need.

For a father, 73 years old, formerly a musician, but now feeble and blind, a mother, worn with work and worry, and four children, the Charity Organization Society asks $114 to help to meet the needs of the next six months. The elder boy, just 14, is being given a course as an electrician in a vocational school, the society allowing a scholarship of $3 a week, an investment exceedingly wise for the future, because when the course is finished he can earn much more toward the family's support. The elder girl, 15, earns $3 a week in a factory, but the society hopes to find better work for her soon. The mother, an expert buttonhole maker, is unable, because of her physical condition and the irregularity of work, to earn more than $4 or $5 a week. If the society can continue to help her with $5 a month and to get the boy's scholarship of $12 a month for the family's expenses, the time will come when the family will again be self-supporting and stand on its feet.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in The Times: William Elliott, $2; Mrs. Josephine D. Wilkin, $10; Mrs. Lily L. Bach, $1.50; Miss Linette A. Parker, $2.

WOULD SEIZE BELGIAN ART.

Historian Urges That Most Precious Examples Be Taken to Germany.

The question whether Germany should take the famous art works in French and Belgian cities conquered by her armies is discussed by Dr. Emil Schäffer, the Berlin historian of art, in the art paper, Kunst und Künstler. Extracts of his argument in favor of the retention of captured art works by Germany are contained in The Hamburgischer Correspondent of Oct. 8.

"The fist of the conqueror should be had upon the intrinsic value of these art works, which can be estimated only in millions, in addition to their inestimable ideal value," the Hamburg paper quotes Dr. Schäffer as saying, "and the most precious specimens should be brought to German museums. As for the question whether that is permitted by the custom and law of nations, we need but refer to the atrocities committed by the Belgians. And if the allies of the Belgians again chatter about German barbarity we shall remind the English of the manner in which the sculptures of the Parthenon got into the British Museum, and shall read to them Byron's verses glowing with wrath.

"But as for the French, we shall ask them to determine from old catalogues of the Musée Napoléon how many paintings of Belgian origin hung in the Louvre from 1794 till after the battle of Waterloo, paintings that were not the property of the State on which France was making war, but that had been gathered out of churches and court houses and taken from religious brotherhoods."

The Germans, Dr. Schäffer says, should act in more civilized fashion. Only paintings belonging to the State or to cities should be taken over, none born of the artistic emotions of Belgians of the present day; and of those that were of Belgian origin only such as are connected also with Munich and Berlin.

No monument of 1914 could be more impressive and awe-inspiring, says Dr. Schäffer, than the reunion of the shrine of the Ghent altar with its wings in the Berlin Museum.

JOHN ST. CHURCH NEW YEAR

Oldest American Methodist Body Celebrating 148th Anniversary.

The John Street Methodist Church, the oldest in America, yesterday began a six-day celebration of its 148th anniversary. Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, representing the M. E. Church South, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn are the special preachers for the services.

The ceremonies began yesterday morning with a love feast, conducted by Capt. Henry M. Randall. Bishop Candler then preached the anniversary sermon.

In the afternoon there was a platform meeting, over which Dr. James W. Pearsall, President of the Trustees, presided.

In the evening delegates from the Epworth League chapters of Greater New York and near by gathered for a reception, after which Bishop Candler preached on "The Needs of the Church of Today and Tomorrow."

There will be meetings through the week at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

SHOES FOR GREEK ARMY.

100,000 Pairs Shipped from Binghamton in a Train of 18 Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A train of eighteen cars filled with shoes for soldiers was shipped from here today by the Endicott Johnson factory of Lestershire. The consignment is bound for Greece and contains 100,000 pairs of shoes. One-half the cost of the cargo accompanied the order.

The firm is now working on an order for another 100,000 pairs for one of the warring Governments. The entire cost is paid in advance, the warring nation, whose identity is kept a secret, taking all chances of delivery.

The train containing the eighteen cars was shipped to New York over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

ART NOTES.

The American Art Galleries are filled to the point of crowding with a collection of art and household objects deriving from the stock of James E. Caldwell & Co. in Philadelphia, and about to be sold on account of damage from smoke and water during a fire. The larger part of the collection consists of china and clocks, and England, France, and Germany come together in the decorations. The most interesting of the art objects is a very beautiful marble by Gutzon Borglum, dated 1913. The subject is "Orpheus and Eurydice," and the execution, spirited and sensitive, is of the most distinguished character. The two figures rise from a rough block, the details of the forms unite in a satisfying general form from whatever point of view you may regard the work, and the fine gradation from the tenderness of the surface modeling in the lovely figure of Eurydice, through the bolder modeling of the Orpheus to the roughness of the unfinished block, is accomplished with extraordinary skill. One notes, too, the vigorous muscular play of the shoulder and back in the Orpheus as they react to the forward thrust of the arm, and the soft echo of the action in the groping gesture of Eurydice. The work is full of these expressive values, and the conception has great charm.

It is a far cry indeed from this poetic and noble sculpture to the lifelike little alabaster stautettes of animal subjects by modern German artists, but many of these also have their quality. There are, for example, two dachshunds, one by Neumaret, and the other by Schmidt of Cassel. Both show the dog's best points, his heavily built iron neck and his massive paws, but Neumaret has seized the typical expression of friendly interest in the passing scene, the head cocked on one side and the earbox well forward, while Schmidt portrays his sitter in his noblest aspect, on his hind legs, begging, conscious virtue written on every feature. Both dogs have the fashionable narrow chest which has ousted the broad front of a few years ago. The earlier period is seen in the sentimental little group by Tzeissiz.

There are other dogs, and monkeys, and lions and cats, but the German animalier is at his best with the bowlegged pet of his race. Prof. Hamburger's eagles are, however, in a more monumental style, the realism subdued to the impressiveness of the silhouette. The sale begins on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, and continues through eight following days, Sunday excepted.

Times War Pictures in Alaska.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Copies of the Sunday edition of The Times were received last evening, and I placed the war pictures in the front window of our hotel this morning, with a little announcement that we had a few for sale at our newsstand. You should have seen the crowd. Gosh, as I write this, there is still a mob out there, and all the papers are sold, and I have borrowed the pictures so I can still keep them in my window for today. I wanted to photograph the crowd so as to send you one, but it is raining very hard and the photographer said we could not get a good picture.

G. C. BARTLETT.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Oct. 14, 1914.

THE PROMISE.

Thou, Russia, thou, tales of whose
despot sway
Have traveled far,
Racking the heart till the unwilling ear
Turns in dismay, reluctant more to hear,
Thy deeds of darkness are not for the
day
Where Freemen are.

And yet behold! Out of thy dismal night
Where bondsmen dwell,
Rises a star, sending its brilliant rays
To promise these thy exiles brighter
days.
In all of Jewry shall its cheering light
Thy promise tell.

It is thy word! They have responded
well.
Now shall the gates
Of freedom, closed so long, be opened
wide,
And Russia proudly take her place beside
Those who advance? Ah, time alone will
tell—
And the world awaits!

BEATRICE M. BARRY.

6,500 HEAR MAYOR OPEN TERCENTENARY

Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Churches Unite in Services at Hippodrome.

CHOIR OF 1,200 AND A BAND

Rev. Dr. Cadman Reviews Religious History of City—Festival to Last Until Nov. 21.

A religious celebration to commemorate the religious growth of New York City during the last 300 years was held at the Hippodrome yesterday under the auspices of the Tercentenary Commission. Clergymen from Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches took part in the exercises. The 5,000 seats in the orchestra and galleries were filled long before 3 o'clock, and a thousand persons were turned away. In addition more than 1,500 persons occupied seats on the stage.

The Police Department Band played and a choir of 1,200 men and women was led by Tali Esen Morgan. The white dresses of the women and the black suits of the men formed a pleasing contrast to the skyblue curtain in the rear of the stage. An American flag, so arranged as to appear to be floating in the blue sky, completed a striking picture.

Members of the Church Ushers' Association gathered fifty baskets for the Red Cross war relief contributions. The collection amounted to $796.

John D. Crimmins, Chairman of the Tercentenary Commission's Committee on Religious Services, introduced the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, as the Permanent Chairman of the meeting. The principal addresses were made by Mayor Mitchel and by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parks Cadman of Brooklyn. Others who participated were Rabbi H. P. Mendes, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, and Suffragan Bishop Charles Burch of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A letter of regret from Gov. Glynn was read by the President of the Aldermen, George McAneny. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was to have represented President Wilson, was called from the city.

"In this great city of ours, devoted to peace and progress under civilization," said Mayor Mitchel, "it is particularly fitting at this time, when the mediaeval spirit of barbarism is abroad among the nations of Europe and when the greatest demands are made upon our ethical resources, that we should get together on this three hundredth anniversary of the beginning of our commercial greatness and emphasize the fact that progress and civilization both rest upon an ethical foundation and that they must be inspired by idealism if they are to endure."

Mayor Mitchel said there was an ethical object behind each service that the city rendered; that the highest object of a government was the development of the human resources of its people.

The Mayor thought the churches should keep a sharp lookout on the civic life of the city. It was perfectly right, he said, that, with their high ideals of citizenship, they should be unsparing of criticism of evil in the city life.

"The life of our city is based upon a common devotion on the part of all of us to the ideals of the city," he said. "What New York will be on the morrow will be determined by our ideal of service to the city today."

Dr. Cadman, in an address on "God in New York," regretted that he should be the only clergyman from Brooklyn to have a part in the services. Brooklyn, if famous for one thing above all other things, he said, was famous for its religion. He recalled the life and services of Henry Ward Beecher as an example.

"Brooklyn represents Puritanism," said Dr. Cadman in a humorous vein. "Manhattan represents the Renaissance. What the other boroughs represent I will leave to your imagination."

The speaker reviewed the early religious history of Manhattan Island and gave his interpretation of what particular good each creed had left behind.

Dr. Cadman contended that the critics of New York who said religion was not to be found here had missed their guess. He recalled Huxley's visit some thirty years ago. Huxley wrote to his wife that New York City was manifestly ruled by knowledge rather than ecclesiasticism. He was impressed by the wonderful sight in New York Bay. He wrote his wife that if he were not her husband he should like to be a New York tugboat. They represented the essence of efficiency and power, Huxley thought. In conclusion Dr. Cadman said:

"Three hundred years ago the first church erected to God's name arose on this island. Three hundred years hence He will have pushed the plow of His will deeper into our soil. A thousand years hence He will have raked out the fires that torment us. The cry of poverty and the challenge of vice will have been silenced. His illustrations of love and service will have washed New York white from her crimson sins and to the City of 2914 it shall be said: 'Arise and shine, for the glory of the Lord is arisen upon thee.'"

Gov. Glynn, in the letter read by Mr. McAneny, promised that he would take part in future features of the celebration, which is to continue until Nov. 21.

At tercentenary services held at night at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University; Chancellor E. E. Brown of New York University, and Oscar S. Straus were the speakers. Dr. Williams said that the pitiless publicity of the press was one of the corner stones of the republic, and instanced many reforms in the last 200 years in which New York, by the work of its newspapers, had led the way for the country. Dr. Brown said the evils of the city, like those of every other, were due to a small group of politicians. Mr. Straus predicted New York would be the final metropolis of the world.

ELIZABETH 250 YEARS OLD.

Secretary Daniels Speaks at Opening of City's Birthday Celebration.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 25.—At sunrise today the bells of St. John's and St. Mary's churches, the old familiar bell in the Fulton Street Methodist Church, the chimes of St. Patrick's and all the other church bells in the city pealed forth the official announcement that the city's two hundred and fiftieth birthday celebration was under way. At the morning services special recognition of the city's anniversary was given.

In the afternoon a big mass-meeting was held at Third Avenue and High Street. The principal address was delivered by Secretary Daniels of the United States Navy. Clarence J. Buzby presided. The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vassar offered the invocation and the Very Rev. Dean Francis O'Neil pronounced the benediction.

There were about 4,000 persons present when Secretary Daniels began his address. He spoke of the growth of the city and its early history, and how the early settlers had died defending their country in the early wars.

"These patriotic men laid down their lives," he said, "when their country called them, and today thousands of patriots stand ready to do the same thing. We still have good, strong manhood in this country. There never has been a time in the history of this country when a call for men was sent out that plenty of the right sort did not volunteer."

On Tuesday and Wednesday the county courts will be closed, and on Wednesday afternoon the public schools will have a holiday. The afternoon programmes for both Tuesday and Wednesday will give large place to children.

BRADY MELODRAMA AT THE MANHATTAN

"Life" Is an All-American Successor to the Honors of Drury Lane.

DONE ON ENORMOUS SCALE

Play by Thompson Buchanan Is Blessed with Much Excitement and Some Fine Spectacular Moments.

LIFE, a melodrama in four acts. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Ruth Stuyvesant	Kathlene MacDonell
Ralph Stuyvesant	Dion Titheradge
William Stuyvesant	Frazer Coulter
Thomas Burnett	Walter Hampden
Tom Andrews	Frank Hatch
Grace Andrews	Leonore Harris
Mrs. Andrews	Lillian Page
Hampton	Richard I. Scott
Bill Reid	John Bowers
Anna Stuyvesant	Jane Miller
Tessie Maginnis	Jane Corcoran
Dennis O'Brien	Walter V. Greene
Bull Anderson	Ralph Stuart
Dutch Joe	Sheldon Lewis
Dago Mike	Effingham Pinto
Mme. Clarice	Mrs. Stuart Robson

A swift-paced story of love and hate, loyalty and treachery, danger and rescue; a long and lavish succession of scenes that range from Ossining to Chihuahua, and that employ such familiar backgrounds as the river view of a Yale-Harvard contest, a great church, a great prison, the glare of lights at a ball in Fifth Avenue, the dim and fraudulent shadows of a spiritualistic séance in a side street, a restaurant atop a New York skyscraper, one at the foot of Union Square, one in the heart of El Paso; a turbulent pageantry of recognizable figures, gamblers, priests, wardens, clerks, social leaders, and stenographers, débutantes, detectives, and dancing masters; a huge procession of battle, murder, and sudden death in the welter of New York, such is "Life," as conceived by Thompson Buchanan and staged by William A. Brady at the Manhattan Opera House Saturday night. It is melodrama, a spectacle, and labeled "Made in America." It is Drury Lane outdone by Thirty-fourth Street.

To find and launch such a play, not merely with home talent, but with American material throughout, this was Mr. Brady's idea from the start. It was a good idea.

The way of the melodramatist is made easier when, instead of closing his eyes, he opens them wide and looks about him. He is a wise author of "thrillers" who dramatizes the front page of a New York newspaper. A story is going the rounds to the effect that, when commissioned to write "Life," Mr. Buchanan turned to the pages of his old reporter's scrapbook. It is not of vital importance whether this story is true, but is of considerable importance that it might easily be true.

There are two fields of melodramatic human activity that are peculiarly inviting to the shrewd playwright. One is war and the other is crime. And they are supremely useful not merely because they are exciting, but because they are real. They mean something to all of us. They appeal to the faculty of recognition in the newspaper reader whose allegorical name is Everyman. Down underneath the qualities of theatrical ingenuity this is the secret of the success of "Within the Law" and "On Trial." It will enter into the history of "Kick In." It has a good deal to do with the number of persons who will see "Life."

That momentary conviction which is all the melodramatist need win is most easily won by him who realizes that no melodramatic imagination can ever outdo the tales which could, if walls had ears, be told by the gloomy building in Franklin Street. The way is clearer for the author of such plays who knows that the Bridge of Sighs arching over that thoroughfare is as packed with comedy and tragedy as the more glamorous one in far-off Venice.

In a form of dramatic expression which strains the credulity and deals in a violence greater than enters into the lives of most of us, it is just as well to bring in, at least, the familiarity of familiar scenes and familiar speech. He is a wise producer who makes use of so wholesome and so actual an enthusiasm as that which is expressed by leathern lungs at a Yale-Harvard boat race. He is wise when he employs such actualities as Sing Sing or the Metropolitan Tower. Picture postcards are good things for the scenic artist to copy. To this extent, at least, "Life" is real, "Life" is earnest.

There is so much in the Gargantuan offering at the Manhattan that it is impossible to describe here more than an illustrative fragment or so from its succession of events. Take the really fine illusion created in the escape from Sing Sing on a New Year's Eve at midnight, the flight of the wildly pursued motor car along the highway south of Poughkeepsie, the rush of the receding landscape, ghostlike in its mantle of new-fallen snow that lines the fences, stretches over the open fields, and shrouds the weighted treetops.

Dramatically and theatrically, the finest scene in the play is that staged at twilight of a white Christmas on the Fiftieth Street plaza of St. Patrick's Cathedral. You see the snow-edged sidewalk, the hospitable door, the glimpse of stained glass. You hear the strains of the superb "Venite Adoremus" and watch for a while the indifferent procession of passersby, fear, hate, folly, repentance, laughter, murder—a motley parade past the doors of the towering church. And finally, as the thread of the story is picked up, you see the hounded culprit turn and strike his blackmailer down. The verger comes upon the prostrate figure, and in the midst of his audible disparagement of any one who would fall drunk in such a place on such a day of all days, discovers that it is a dying man stretched out there on the snow-patched footway. You see the crowd assembling in a twinkling as the dusk gathers, and the high priest, with bared head, comes out to administer the last rites of Holy Church. And all this is to the soft, unbroken accompaniment of the chant.

But these are only moments in the long story of an innocent man condemned to death in this State for murder, a story that shows the tricks that led him to the death house and the tricks by which his wife and her friends rescue him at the eleventh hour. It begins in New York, but somehow makes its way to Mexico and comes to a close with hero, heroine, and villain brought face to face in the beleaguered stockade of a Mexican mine.

Perhaps it is because Mexico is so far away that the interest lapses somewhat during this last act. Certainly, in the mood invoked by the earlier scenes we are more interested in the deadline at Fulton Street than the line of the Rio Grande. It is partly this and very largely because by 11 o'clock and the end of the third act, any normal appetite is satisfied. Despite a highly creditable dispatch in stage mechanics, the play that began Saturday evening at 8:10 was not done until 11:45, so that such alterations as are necessary can be left to the scissors, though they cut Mr. Buchanan to the heart. To lose the last act entirely would involve the loss of one really beautiful Frederic Remington stage picture, but it would also spare us the unconscionable amount of nerve-racking gun play which constitutes so much of the ear-splitting finale.

While this is one of those spectacular melodramas where the back drop and the stage manager are rivals for stellar honors, Mr. Brady has elected to assemble some very good players in the effort to make all the performances "bargain" performances. John Bowers is excellent as the somewhat continuously collegiate hero, but perhaps if limitation of space suffered only one name to be mentioned, it should be that of Effingham Pinto, who, with a nice sense of the width of the canvas and the distances at the Manhattan, gives an exceptionally vivid portrait of an ex-convict and scoundrel turned dancing master and drawing room favorite. It is one of the most satisfactory bits in the huge and bravely colored picture which is called "Life."

MME. SEMBRICH'S FLIGHT.

Singer Hurriedly Left Nice to Avoid Arrest as German Subject.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the singer, who came here on the steamship Rotterdam on Saturday, was forced to leave her home, the Villa Monticello, at Nice, and make a speedy flight to Switzerland to avoid arrest as a German subject. Mme. Sembrich announced last night at the Vanderbilt that she did not intend to make any engagements to sing during her stay here, though she might later sing for some of her friends.

"We expect to remain here until the end of the war, as I am practically homeless," she continued. "We had to get out of France so quickly that I had not time even to get my valuables in a safety deposit vault, nor opportunity to pack my clothing. One of my servants managed to get one trunk through to Switzerland after I had gone. First my cook, a German woman, was arrested, and is now held a prisoner at Nice. My chauffeur, a German, also, went to join the colors, and an Italian manservant left us to join the mobilization in Italy.

"Just as I found opportunity to get away from Switzerland so that we could come here the English Government did a very nice service for me through the British Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, by offering me safe conduct through England to take a steamer there for America. But as I could accomplish the same purpose via the Rotterdam, I did not accept the offer. Now, as a temporary exile I want to rest here, and be with my good American friends."

Before she left her home Mme. Sembrich managed to reach her aged mother in Poland, and take her on the journey to Switzerland, where she was left with friends. Dr. Stengel, husband of Mme. Sembrich; her father, and three of her pupils accompanied her here.

KEENE NEPHEW AN ACTOR.

Young Writer to Play Small Part in "The Battle Cry."

Foxhall Daingerfield, a nephew of the late James R. Keene and a cousin of Foxhall Keene, surprised his relatives and friends yesterday by announcing that he was going on the stage. Mr. Daingerfield, who is a son of Algernon Daingerfield, the Secretary of The Jockey Club, has been engaged by the Shuberts for a small "character" part in "The Battel Cry," a new play of Kentucky life, and will make his theatrical début with that piece at the Lyric Theatre next Thursday night.

Mr. Daingerfield was born in Harrisburg, Va., in 1889, but since he was a young boy has spent most of his time in Lexington, Ky. He has been quite successful as a magazine writer, and has written a play, "The Household," which is to be produced by Harrison Grey Fiske.

Mr. Daingerfield is a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In New York he makes his home at 40 Gramercy Park. He will play the part of Milt McBriar, a Kentucky mountaineer.

MME. MATZENAUER BACK.

German Contralto to Make Concert Tour Before Opera Season.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, one of the German contraltos of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Duca d'Abruzzi from Genoa with her husband, Edouard Ferrari-Fontana, the Italian operatic tenor. She said that after making a short concert tour she would return to New York for the opening of the opera season on Nov. 16.

Her husband was indignant over the collapse of the Boston Opera House season, and said that he intended to sue the Directors for failure to keep its contract with him.

MME. EAMES HAS RETIRED.

Will Never Sing Again Professionally, Says Famous Soprano.

"I shall never sing again in a professional way," said Mme. Emma Eames, the American soprano, when she arrived yesterday on the Italian steamship Duca d'Abruzzi with her husband, Emilio de Gorgoza, the Spanish baritone.

The prima donna said that the war caused her to close her house in Paris and go to Salsa Maggiore, in Northern Italy. She was to have sung for charity on Oct. 1 at Portland, Me., but could not arrive here in time.

Mr. de Gorgoza said he would go on a concert tour in the United States and Canada, and later appear at Carnegie Hall with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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SEEK $10,000,000 FOR JEWS IN EUROPE

Delegates from Forty National Bodies Organize Here to Aid War Sufferers.

NOTED MEN AT THE HEAD

Committee of 100 Will Be Named to Collect Money in All Parts of the Country.

Plans to bring about united action by all Jews in America in a movement to obtain a great fund for the relief of Jews in the war zone in Europe were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of delegates from more than forty national organizations at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. While no sum was mentioned officially as the amount necessary to give adequate aid to the sufferers, one speaker said that he believed it would require nearly $10,000,000, and there was no dissent from this.

A committee of 100, representing every part of the country, with power to increase its membership will be formed, and in the course of the debate it was suggested that this committee might take up the other problems of the Jews and work to bring together all factions.

Elect Warburg Treasurer.

The call for the meeting was sent out by Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, and there were present scores of men prominent in the Jewish race. In order to facilitate the work of obtaining funds Felix M. Warburg was chosen Treasurer. After much discussion a committee of five, composed of Oscar S. Straus, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and Harry Fischel and Meyer London of this city was appointed by Mr. Marshall, who presided. This committee will, in turn, select the committee of 100. Each national Jewish organization will be asked to designate one representative on the committee. The committee of 100 will then elect from its membership an executive committee of twenty-five, which will have direct charge of the collection and distribution of the funds. This appeal was adopted by the meeting and made public by Mr. Marshall:

To the Jews of America: The unparalleled misfortune which has overwhelmed the world has fallen with crushing weight upon our brethren. One-half of all Jewry dwells in the very heart of the conflict. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are fighting in the ranks of the contending armies. Fire and sword are devastating the homes of millions of them. Their slender possessions are vanishing. Universal destitution, famine, and disease confront them, and new griefs assail those who so often in the past have drained the cup of sorrow. It is therefore the imperative duty of those whom God has spared from such affliction to extend the helping hand to those of the house of Israel who have been so sorely visited, to staunch their wounds, to alleviate their distress, to supply them with the means of rehabilitation, to solace them with the sympathetic touch of brotherhood, and to deal adequately with the various phases of the problems that may arise.

Representatives of the leading national Jewish organizations and of the important Jewish communities of America have formed a general committee for the relief of the Jews of the several European nations and of Palestine who now or may hereafter require aid in direct or in indirect consequences of the war. All Jews of every shade of thought, irrespective of the land of their birth, are solemnly admonished to contribute with the utmost generosity to the fund which must be gathered to meet this superlative need. The committee recognizes the economic distress which now bears heavily on all. That only emphasizes the obligation of making sacrifices an ennobles every gift the more.

The fund collected is to be administered through such agencies as shall, in the judgment of the committee, best accomplish an effective and equitable distribution among those individuals and institutions whom it is sought to help, without waste or unjust discrimination. So far as it shall prove practicable the committee also proposes to receive and transmit funds from private individuals to their relatives abroad.

Felix M. Warburg has been designated as Treasurer of the fund. Contributions should be sent to him, care of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Mr. Marshall said that Jews of every shade of thought should combine to extend aid to the afflicted. It was because of that belief that Jews holding different views on the problems confronting the race, were invited to the meeting here.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, President of the Jewish Community, brought forward the thought that the gathering provided an opportunity, not to be overlooked, of uniting the Jewish people, and the question whether the committee to be formed should take up this problem started a long debate.

Plans for Forming Committee.

Jacob H. Schiff was the first to offer a practical suggestion for the formation of a large committee. He proposed that the meeting should authorize the Chairman to appoint a committee of five, with power to appoint a committee of 100 and an executive committee of twenty-five to start the work.

Dr. Magnes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue led the forces which demanded that the national organizations should each suggest a member for the committee of 100, and that the executive committee should be elected by this committee from among its members. Mr. Schiff, Mr. Straus, and Mr. Marshall opposed the selection of the executive committee by the committee of 100 on the ground that it would cause long delay in getting the work started. Action was what was needed, they held, but Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Magnes won their point.

That there may be no unnecessary delay in getting the actual work of collecting funds started, the Committee of Five took steps to form the Committee of 100 immediately, and a meeting of that body will be called as soon as members suggested by the national organizations consent to serve. Other members of the committee than those thus suggested will be chosen by the Committee of Five from the men they believe will be able to do the most effective work. The belief was expressed that as the work grew in scope the general committee might be increased to 500, or even to 1,000, members, so that every section of America would be covered. Some of those at the meeting yesterday were Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El; Max Mitchell of Boston, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, who was elected Secretary of the meeting.

BRANDEIS SPEAKS ON ZIONISM.

Aids Campaign for Fund for Jewish War Sufferers.

In the campaign to raise $100,000 for the relief of Zionist colonies and other Jewish institutions in Palestine affected by the war, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston addressed the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday on "Why I Am a Zionist." He is Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, which is seeking to raise the relief fund.

Mr. Brandeis pointed out that the Zionist movement must be considered by Jews of America not only from the point of view of its own platform but from that of the needs born of the war. Palestine, he said, should afford a welcome to emigrant Jews of Eastern Europe, relieving in part the inevitable heavy immigration that otherwise must flow undiverted from the devastated battlefield countries to the United States.

22d Engineers to Entertain.

Under the auspices of the Defendam Association of the Twenty-second Regiment, Corps of Engineers, a novel entertainment has been arranged for this evening. The programme will include battle, dramatic, and comic motion pictures, songs, and dancing. Pictures portraying the American soldier in action and in camp will be the features. The affair will be opened with a band selection at 8 P. M. The "movies" will continue from 8:20 until 10:30, after which there will be dancing.

HOPE LATHAM TO ACT AGAIN.

Lost Contingent Interest in Two Fortunes Through Husband's Death.

Mrs. Harry Shepard Coykendall, who, as Hope Latham, played the part of Jane in A. E. Thomas's play "The Rainbow," and who has been living at her husband's home in Kingston, N. Y., since their marriage in February, 1913, is to return to the stage. Mr. Coykendall died in Kingston on Thursday. It was after returning from the funeral on Saturday that Mrs. Coykendall, seated in the old-fashioned home so suddenly become dreary, announced her intention of returning to the life and work of the stage which she had given up for her husband's sake.

Mr. Coykendall was one of several children of Samuel D. Coykendall of Kingston, who left an estate valued at more than $2,000,000, but so entailed that it was to be undistributed until after two deaths. Upon the death of the youngest of his children who might be living at the time of the widow's death, the property of the elder Coykendall is to be divided among his surviving children. Mrs. Samuel D. Coykendall now lives in a red stone mansion two doors away from Hope Latham's home. Hope Latham's husband is the third child to die before his mother.

With him dies his interest in the Coykendall fortune, and also his interest in a greater fortune, that of his mother's father, Thomas Cornell, founder of the Cornell Towing Company. Hope Latham retains only the old-fashioned home of her husband and a small income.

Besides playing in "The Rainbow," she appeared in companies of Mrs. Fiske, John Drew, and others. She played the part of Claire Foster in Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case." In 1906 and 1907 she played at the Empire Theatre with John Drew in "His House in Order."

SHOWGIRL WEDS ON BET.

Elaine French Says She's the Bride of Heir of "Earl of Lincoln."

A notice was sent out last night that Miss Elaine French, the showgirl, who threatened to organize a chorus girls' union and call a strike, had been married early yesterday morning to Vannie Cooke, formerly residing at the Hotel McAlpin, nephew and heir of the Earl of Lincoln. Miss French, when seen at her residence at 127 West Forty-fifth Street, admitted that she had been married because Dartmouth lost to Princeton.

On Friday night, it is said, the couple were in a restaurant with some friends when Miss French remarked that she thought Dartmouth would win Saturday's game. Mr. Cooke disagreed, and as a result a bet was made to the effect that if Princeton won Miss French was to marry the Earl's nephew. Princeton won, and, as the new Mrs. Cooke observed last night, "I lost." She said, however, that she intended to stay married, for a while at any rate, and she confirmed the story that her husband was the nephew of the Earl of Lincoln.

To be sure, lists of the British peerage make no mention of any Earl of Lincoln, but what of that?

"BLOOD TEST" IN PUBLIC.

Health Department Convinces 2,000 Peddlers It Doesn't Pain.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department lectured to more than 1,000 push-cart peddlers yesterday afternoon at the New Tuxedo Hall, 62 Pitt Street, and gave a practical demonstration of the "blood test" now required of them by the Department of Health. Standing on the platform, he lectured while Dr. Louis Chargin of the department performed the test on his arm.

Dr. Bolduan explained every move made, and while his blood was flowing into the small bottle he told the peddlers exactly how he felt, and what the test meant. The peddlers, as the result, expressed themselves in favor of the test, and it is expected that the Health Department will have no further difficulty in persuading them to undergo it. It was said at the meeting that of the 2,000 peddlers already examined only two showed traces of blood diseases.

The meeting and demonstration was arranged by the East Side Protective Association. The meeting was addressed by Max Kustman, Abraham Bigus, Dr. Charles Pines, and Abram Goldson, Chairman. After the demonstration the meeting appointed Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, to call on the Bureau of Licenses today and request that no push-cart licenses be issued to any but citizens.

J. B. HARRIMAN IMPROVING.

Convalescing After Operation Which Was Kept Secret.

J. Borden Harriman was operated on several days ago at his home at Mount Kisco, when his condition became so critical that his physicians held out little hope for his recovery. The operation was kept secret until yesterday, when Mr. Harriman's condition was improved so far that his doctor permitted him to sit up, and said he might be able to go to Washington soon with Mrs. Harriman.

The operation was performed by Dr. Charles F. Chapman of Mount Kisco, assisted by Dr. Harold Barclay of 68 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. At the home of Mr. Harriman last night he was reported to be improving very rapidly.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA. (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. E. Albury, Miss A. M. Arnold, N. Bailey, C. C. Baker, R. C. Barber, Mrs. A. Bell, Miss E. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brill, Miss L. Brown, Mrs. A. E. D. Case, W. R. Duree, H. A. Edson, Miss H. Hackett, William Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mann, Miss Florence Marsh, Miss J. Moore, R. North, Miss Annie Pearce, Mrs. E. L. Peck, H. H. Pitts, Miss D. H. Rawlins, C. Richards, Albert Vivian, W. A. Shaw, G. Walters, and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Williams.

DUCA D'ABRUZZI. (Genoa.)—Mrs. Virginia Weil, Miss W. N. Dale, J. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Purdy, Miss Helen Keeon, Robert Hinckley, Mrs. Marie Miller, Thomas Stanley, F. W. Dorman, and E. Fontana.

FREDERICK VIII. (Copenhagen.)—A. C. Anderson, Miss Ellen Anderson, Mrs. A. Andrews, David Carlson, Herman Gussman, F. J. Martin, Miss Ellen Faust, R. B. Gray, Miss Lilian Howard, Mrs. J. Stewart, and Walter Strackey.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

R. H. Burnside, stage director for Charles Dillingham, offered a prize of $100 in gold on Saturday to the girl who at the end of the "Chin-Chin" season at the Globe has the best record for attendance at performances and rehearsals.

The Modern Play Company announces that its first production will be "Polygamy," a new play of marriage in America, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who wrote "The Dummy" and "The Argyle Case." "Polygamy" will be presented on Nov. 2 in Washington.

The Spring Street Players will give a performance of "The Old, Old Story" in the church parlors of the Spring Street Church on Thursday evening. The play is one of Chinese life and was written for the players by the Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

The Dippel Opera Comique Company will present "The Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Wednesday night without the preliminary usual out-of-town tour. To put the players on edge three dress rehearsals will be given.

William Faversham has received five barrels of apples from John J. Nolan in Columbia County for his fund for the destitute families of actors in Europe.

Ten per cent. of the proceeds of the benefit to be given Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at the Park Theatre, for the Committee of Mercy will be given to the Actors' Relief Fund.

Hoff Seely and the directors of the Alco Film Corporation will give a private exhibition of "Salomy Jane" at the Broadway Theatre tomorrow morning.

SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS DEAD

Chief of the British General Staff a Veteran of Many Wars.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Gen. Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, Chief of the Imperial General Staff and first military member of the Army Council, died today.

Gen. Sir Charles Douglas joined the the Ninety-second Highlanders in 1869 and served as Adjutant during the Afghan War of 1879 and 1880. During this war he was present at the battles of Charasiab and Sherpur and took part in the march from Kabul to Kandahar. In the battle of Kandahar he had two horses shot under him and was mentioned in dispatches.

During the Boer War of 1880-81 he served with the Gordon Highlanders and was present at the action of Majuba, and from 1881 until 1884 was Adjutant of the regiment.

During the Suakim expedition of 1884 he served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1889, he was Assistant General of the First Division of the South African Field Force during the second Boer War, and was present at the battle of Magersfontein when he was again mentioned in dispatches. During 1900 he commanded the Ninth Brigade consisting of all branches of the service and was promoted to be a Major General and received the Queen's Medal with four clasps after being twice mentioned in dispatches.

In 1901 on his return to England he was appointed to command the First Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. From 1904 until 1909 he was Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant General to the Forces. He was then appointed General Officer Commanding in the Chief Southern Command, and retained this commission until 1912, when he was made Inspector General.

EX-PRESIDENT URIBURU DIES

Former Executive of the Argentine Republic Passes Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25.—José Evaristo Uriburu, former President of the Argentine Republic, died in Buenos Aires today.

Dr. José Uriburu first became known to the public of this country when, after twenty years' service in the Diplomatic Corps of Argentina, he became Vice President in 1892 at the same time that Saenz Peña was elected President. At the time of his selection he was absent as Minister to Chile, and the chief reason for his appointment was that he was a man of no marked political affiliations.

During the year and a half following there was a revolution in Argentina which Dr. Uriburu worked to suppress without bloodshed. This was eventually suppressed, and in 1894 President Peña found that both the Senators and Deputies comprising the Congress were hostile to him and his policies of reform, and in 1895 he found it impossible to form a Cabinet and to pass the budget. This left him practically without legal authority, and the difference between the President and Congress ended in his resignation and the appointment of Dr. Uriburu to finish his term of three years and nine months as President.

Under Dr. Uriburu Argentina issued $50,000,000 worth of bonds to pay off the claims of the foreign-owned railway companies, and at the beginning of 1897 was in a position to resume payments on the foreign debt for the first time since the resignation of President Celman in 1890. He left the Presidency in October, 1898, and while no very important legislation was passed under his guidance, it was proved that he had acted for the best interests of his country in everything he undertook.

P. G. JEFFREY DROPS DEAD.

Retired Wholesale Grocer a Victim of Heart Disease.

Peter G. Jeffrey, 77 years old, a retired wholesale grocer and until quite recently Secretary of the New York Scottish Society, dropped dead late last night as he was entering the hallway of his home, 228 West 105th Street, on returning from a church service.

Dr. Calhoun of 205 West 107th Street said the aged man had died from heart disease, from which he had suffered for many years.

Dr. Ernest Lagarde Dies.

EMMETSBURG, Md., Oct. 25.—Dr. Ernest Lagarde, for forty-five years Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages at Mount St. Mary's College here, died today. He was born at New Orleans 68 years ago. During the civil war he served in the Confederate Army. After the war he edited newspapers in Richmond, Va., and New Orleans.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL E. RAPE, a noted deer and fox hunter, died at May's Landing, N. J., Saturday, after a long illness, at the age of 68 years. He was a descendant of early settlers of South Jersey. He was a prominent Democrat and held several municipal offices.

CLARA E. BILLER, wife of George Biller, a prominent lawyer of Newark, died on Saturday at her home in that city in her seventieth year. She was born in Dover, England, and came to this country thirty years ago. She was a member of St. John's Church in Newark, from which her funeral will be held on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Biller is survived by her husband, four daughters, and three sons, one of whom is the Right Rev. Dr. George Biller, Bishop of South Dakota.

EDWARD F. CALDWELL, President of Edward F. Caldwell & Co., electric fixtures, of 38 West Fifteenth Street, died yesterday at his Summer home in Walnut Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Brooklyn and his city home was at 135 Ross Street, in that borough. He was a member of the Larchmont and the New York Yacht Clubs.

MARY SCIDMORE, who until her retirement two years ago was the oldest woman trust company Director in the country, died yesterday at her home at Northport, L. I., aged 82. She was a Director in the Northport Trust Company and also in the Northport Water Works. She was born in Northport, but lived for many years in Greenwich, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

STILES JUDSON, Prosecutor for Fairfield County, Conn., from 1909 to 1914, died last night at Stamford. He had been in a sanitarium since August. He was rated as one of the leading lawyers of Connecticut, and during the two terms served in the State Senate he was a leader there.

AUGUST F. ECKERT, a well-known resident of Orange, a veteran of the civil war and for thirty-five years a business man of Orange, died at his home, 364 Main Street, Orange, yesterday, following an illness of four days with typhoid pneumonia.

EDWARD W. PRUDEN, civil war veteran and senior member of the contracting firm of Pruden & Burke of Morristown, N. J., died late Saturday night at the Memorial Hospital Morristown, following an operation for appendicitis which he underwent five days ago. He was 77 years old, and was a native of Morris County. During the war he served as a member of Company A, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Infantry.

ABEL M. WOODWORTH, who had been an officer of the Provident Life and Trust Company for thirty years when he retired some years ago, died on Saturday at the home of his son, Ernest T. Woodworth, 130 Aycrigg Avenue, Passaic, N. J., aged 67 years.

STURGIS WHITLOCK, manufacturer and ex-State Senator of Connecticut, died on Saturday at his home in New Haven, aged 70 years.

Dean MICHAEL BARRY, rector for forty-five years of St. Paul's Church, Oswego, N. Y., died on Saturday, aged 83 years.

EVELYN L. HEGEMAN, wife of John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday in her apartments in the Holland House. Mrs. Hegeman and her husband returned from Marienbad, Austria, a month ago, where they spent six months at a health resort. Mrs. Hegeman was prominent as a soprano and appeared with Mme. Patti and other notable singers in concert and oratorio.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER H. SCHMIDT, retired Baptist clergyman, died on Saturday at his home, 31 Spring Street, Passaic, N. J., aged 62 years. He was a pastor at Syracuse, which he resigned in 1894 to go to the First German Baptist Church at Passaic.

Gen. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, who served in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry in the civil war and with Gen. Sherman's army, is dead at the Summer home of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Sonnenberg, N. Y., aged 77 years.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRENNER.—Oct. 21, 1,414 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Brenner, a daughter.

DREW.—Oct. 21, 240 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Drew, a son.

GERSON.—Oct. 23, 570 West 156th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerson, a son.

KORNFELD.—Oct. 21, 218 East 11th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kornfeld, a son.

LANG.—Oct. 21, 549 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Lang, twin daughters.

LEVY.—Oct. 21, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Levy, a daughter.

YUDKIN.—Oct. 21, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Yudkin, a daughter.

Engaged.

BROWN—SEWELL.—Anna Sewell to Philip V. Brown.

ADLER—WOLF.—Florine Wolf to Milton M. Adler.

APPEL—STACY.—Freda L. Stacy to Jacob Appel.

BINDER—ROZINSKI.—Hattie Rozinski to Harry Binder.

BLOCK — KUTINSKY.—Celia Kutinsky to Morris Block.

BLOOM — KELLNER. — Gizella Kellner to Harry J. Bloom.

COHEN—KATZ.—Erna E. Katz to Paul Cohen.

COLLINS — CALAME.—Isabel Calame to Harry F. Collins.

DAVIS — WHITTINGER.—Evelyn Whittington to James M. Davis.

DEUTSCHMEISTER — LEIBHOLZ. — Rae Leibholz to A. Deutschmeister.

DIAMOND—KATZ.—Beatrice Katz to Jack Diamond.

EPSTEIN—GOLDSMITH.—Harriet Goldsmith to Samuel Epstein.

FELBER—ROTHEROSEN.—Elizabeth Rotherosen to Arthur Felber.

FREEMAN—BISHER.—Kate Bisher to Dr. A. Freeman.

FRIEDMAN — KIRSCHSTEIN. — Henrietta Kirschstein to Simon Friedman.

GLOBUS — NEWMAN.—Leah Newman to Charles Globus.

GOLDSMITH—FEINGARTEN.—Mayme Eda Feingarten to Leon M. Goldsmith.

GOTTLIEB—PINKUS.—Ruth H. Pinkus to Dr. Simon R. Gottlieb.

JAGENDORF—GOTTLIEB.—Lillian Gottlieb to William D. Jagendorf.

HEYMAN—LUXENBERG.—Annie Luxenberg to Dr. George H. Heyman.

HOROVITZ—JACKSON.—Gertrude Jackson to Max W. Horovitz.

ISAAC—BLOOM.—Aimee Bloom to William Isaac.

LEVY—LOEWENSTEIN.—Pearl Loewenstein to Emanuel Levy.

LIEBERMAN—ROSENSWEIG.—Anna Rosensweig to Joseph Lieberman.

MAKAVITT—SHAPIRO.—Ida Shapiro to Max Makavitt.

MENDELSOHN — GREENHUT.—Lilly M. Greenhut to Grover J. Mendelsohn.

MICHEL—HEYMANN.—Ray Heymann to J. Michel.

MOSES—RIESER.—Sylvia E. Rieser to Samuel Moses.

NORMAN—MICHAEL.—Gertrude Michael to Julius Norman.

ORLER—CHARMAK.—Mollie Charmak to Edward Orler.

POLLACK—SEGAL.—Dora Segal to Max Pollack.

PROWLER—HUDES.—Ida Hildegarde Hudes to Gilbert I. Prowler.

SKLARZ—STERN.—Alma Stern to Leo Sklarz.

WACHTEL—KAPNER.—Lena Kapner to Julian Wachtel.

WEISS—ROTHMAN.—Dora Rothman to Herman Weiss.

WEYL—GROSS.—Viola Gross to Arthur Weyl.

Married.

APPLEGATE—EMERY.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Allita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Emery, to Paul Ray Applegate, son of the late Octavius Applegate, D. D., of Newburg.

ROOSEVELT—ADDISON.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rector, the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, father of the bride, Julia Morris to George Emlen Roosevelt of New York.

KLEINBERG—OBER.—Oct. 20, Bertha R. Ober to Dr. Samuel Kleinberg.

LADER—POWELL.—Oct. 20, Myrtle Powell to Ludwig Lader.

MacDONALD—REDLICH.—Oct. 20, Rose Redlich to Angus R. MacDonald.

O'DONNELL—WIRKUS.—Oct. 19, Elizabeth A. Wirkus to James V. O'Donnell.

Brooklyn.

COULTER—GILPATRIC.—Oct. 22, Olive E. Gilpatric to Lee R. Coulter.

MUNGALL—JOHNSTON.—Oct. 23, Alice Johnston to Daniel Mungall.

STONE—STORER.—Oct. 22, Florence E. Storer to Lewis C. Stone.

WEBSTER—HAIGH.—Oct. 23, Beulah E. Haigh to Henry D. Webster.

Westchester County.

McGUSTY—READ.—Oct. 24, Mamaroneck, Henrietta Read to Robert T. McGusty.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS SHIPPING TO MEXICO

I wish to contradict the declaration of the Mexican ex-Consul of New York, Mr. Francisco Urquidi, which appeared in New York papers. He was deposed because he failed to do his duties, especially for having published statements of a political nature, which were outside of his duties.

Mr. Urquidi wilfully errs when he is attacking my motives. I wish to make known to all business men that the Mexican customs, henceforth, will neither admit or acknowledge as valid any acts or authorizations of any kind by Mr. Urquidi in the official capacity of Mexican Consul of New York.

(Signed) RAFAEL ZUBARAN,
Constitutionalist Representative at Washington, D. C.

A statement signed by Francisco Urquidi was published in the press of New York City on the evening of October 23d, and morning of October 24th, in which he claimed to be the Mexican Consul in New York. In the same message Mr. Urquidi admits having received a telegram from Mr. Carranza, First Chief Executive of Mexico, ordering him to deliver the Consulate to me.

Mr. Urquidi received the telegram to that effect from Mr. Carranza on October 12th, and I delivered to him the official notification of Mr. Favela, Secretary of State, signed October 12th in Mexico City.

Mr. Urquidi has absolutely no authority from any source to act as Consul in New York City. I hereby make known to the public, and to the business men in New York in particular, that the Mexican Customs henceforth will not admit or acknowledge as valid any acts or authorizations of any kind from Mr. Urquidi.

All the Consular documents signed by me will be accepted by all Customs Houses in Mexico. Those signed by Mr. Urquidi will not be accepted. My offices for the present are in the Whitehall Building, Room No. 334.

IGNACIUS ENRIQUEZ,
Mexican Consul General.

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Has no equal

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BLOCH.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, Philip Bloch, Chief Clerk of Board of Magistrates of New York City, beloved husband of Bella Schwab and father of Emily, Beatrice, Edgar, Alma, and Philip, in his fifty-fifth year. Funeral from the Elks Club House, 108-110 West 43d St., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1914, at 1 P. M. Metropolitan Lodge, I. O. O. F. services Monday, Oct. 26, 1914, at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 475 West 141st St.

BILLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 383 Washington Av., Bellville, Clara Emmeline, beloved wife of George Biller, aged 69. Funeral at St. John's Church, Newark, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

CALDWELL.—Edward F., suddenly, at Larchmont, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1914. Services from his late residence, Larchmont, N. Y., on Tuesday, on arrival of the 3:25 train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, Philadelphia, and Thomaston (Maine) papers please copy.

EICKHOFF.—On Oct. 24, 1914, Elisa, widow of the late Anthony Eickhoff, at her late residence, 2,206 Seventh Av., New York City, at the age of 86 years.

FISHER.—Suddenly, at Munich, Germany, on Sept. 27, Bella, widow of the late Philip Fisher and devoted mother of Edward P. and Erna Fisher and Hilda F. Straus. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

FOGAL.—On Oct. 25, 1914, Alonzo MacElveen, son of Alonzo and Violet Fogal, aged 3 years 6 months. Funeral service at 2,656 Decatur Av., Bronx, New York City, on Monday, Oct. 26, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

GIPNER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, Eliza Gipner, dearly beloved mother of Marguerite and Caroline Gipner. Funeral service at her late residence, 7 East 87th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GRAFF.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, Meyer Graff, dearly beloved son of Hilda and brother of Solomon, Henrietta, Flora, Samuel, and Bella Kutz. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M., Mount Sinai Hospital Chapel.

HEGEMAN.—Entered into life eternal, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, at the Holland House, New York City, Evelyn Lyon, wife of John R. Hegeman. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1914, upon arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train out of New York. Interment at the convenience of the family.

JEFFREY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at his residence, 228 West 105th Street, Peter G. Jeffrey, in his seventy-eighth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANDERS.—On Oct. 24, 1914, Margaret M. Landers, (nee Harty,) beloved wife of Officer Patrick Landers, Sixty-second Precinct, native of Bunavoy, Nicker, County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 252 East 61st St., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Thence to St. Vincent Ferrer Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

LENAHAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914, Bernard J., beloved husband of Ann Lenahan (nee Doherty) and father of May and James. Funeral from his late residence, 475 East 139th St., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass St. Jerome Church, 10 o'clock. *Interment St. Raymond's.

LOTT.—John Z. Lott, on Sunday, Oct. 24, 1914, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 591 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—Henry, husband of Rebecca LeCount, in his 81st year. Services at his late residence, 295 Stratford Road, Flatbush, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

McGURK.—Suddenly, at Cold Spring, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1914, Edward H. McGurk, formerly of Finance Department, New York City. Funeral services at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Cold Spring, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 26, upon arrival of the 7:48 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MIDDLEWORTH.—Mary Howland, ("Minnie Johnson,") beloved wife of Henry V. Middleworth, of Rockville Center, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 23d, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Johnson, 147 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., where funeral services will be held Monday evening, Oct. 26th, at 8 o'clock.

MURPHY.—Daniel E., suddenly, Saturday, Oct. 24, husband of Ada B. Wood. Services Monday at 8 P. M. at his late residence, Ramsey, N. J. Interment Tuesday noon at Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will meet the 5:50 P. M. train from Chambers St. on main line of Erie.

NEGBAUR.—Max, on Sunday, Oct. 25, after a brief illness, in his sixty-third year, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Bass,) and father of Harry Negbaur and Rose N. Epstein. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of B'nai Jeshurum Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11 A. M., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

PRUDEN.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 24, 1914, Edward W. Pruden, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 47 Western Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

REISINGER.—The funeral services of the late Hugo Reisinger, who died in Langenschwalbach, Germany, on Sept. 27, will be held at St. James Lutheran Church, southwest corner Madison Av. and 73d St., New York City, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 28. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—On Oct. 24, 1914, Isabella Roberts, aged 4½ years, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Roberts. Funeral from residence, 1,219 Shakespeare Av., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Oct. 24, Mary Augusta, beloved wife of Charles A. Robinson. Funeral services at her late residence, 176 West 81st St., Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

SHEPHERD.—Entered into rest at the residence of her son, Ven. R. Bowden Shepherd, at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, Frances Hénop, widow of Solomon Shepherd of Philadelphia, Penn., in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services at the Christ Church Chapel, Pine St., near 20th St., Philadelphia, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

STERN.—On Oct. 23, Hannah, beloved wife of Hyman and devoted mother of Manuel, Benjamin, and Louis. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 19 West 89th St., Monday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STUART.—The Children of Mary are invited to attend a solemn mass of requiem which will be offered for the repose of the soul of Rev. Mother Janet Erskine Stuart, Superior General of the Society of the Sacred Heart, at the convent, University Av. and Washington Bridge, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

MISS GEORGINE TSELIN, President.
MRS. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

TERRY.—In Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 24, Thomas H. Terry, son of the late Thomas Gamble Terry and Mary Matilda Dixon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the service at the Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 25, Laura Muir, wife of Ralph Harrison Thompson. Funeral Tuesday, private.

WILTSE.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Frank Hunter Potter, Aratoma farm, Katonah, N. Y., Elizabeth Voorhis Wiltse, daughter of the late Robert Wiltse. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Ossining, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

CLARK.—Thomas P., St. Vincent's Hospital, Oct. 23.

CLARK.—Vincent A., 1,430 Prospect Av., Bronx, Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CURTIN.—Ann, 275 West 114th St., Oct. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DEERING.—Margaret, 337 East 43d St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUDLEY.—Mabel G., 2,700 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Oct. 24, aged 20. Funeral service today, 8 P. M.

DUNN.—Maria, 476 Cherry St., Oct. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FAGAN.—Mary, 166 8th Av., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

FORD.—Eliza, 369 7th Av., Oct. 24, aged 29.

GRASSWILL.—Theresa, 450 Manhattan Av., Oct. 23, aged 49.

KAHN.—Abraham, 1,569 Avenue A, Oct. 23.

KAHN.—Josephine, 261 West 138th St., Oct. 24. Funeral private.

KING.—Peter W., 226 Tieman Av., Bronx, Oct. 23. Funeral today.

KRAUSE.—Sarah, 565 Beck St., Oct. 22.

LIESENBERG.—Bertha E., Grant City, S. I., Oct. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McKEEVER.—Jennie, 1,706 Park Av., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McLEOD.—Ellen M., 790 Riverside Drive, Oct. 24.

MALONE.—Bridget, 239 East 46th St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAUSEZAHT.—Wilhelm, 1,022 Avenue A, Oct. 23.

MILLER.—John V., Deaf and Dumb Institution, Oct. 22. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

MOTHNER.—Isaac, 961 St. Nicholas Av., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—John R., 303 East 94th St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OPP.—Minnie, 4,544 Richardson Av., Oct. 23, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEUFERT.—Joseph, 213 East 70th St., Oct. 23, aged 69.

SINZER.—Frederick, 4,509 Park Av., Oct. 24, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TITZLER.—Anna, 2,315 2d Av., Oct. 24, aged 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VICTOR.—Louis, 530 West 112th St., Oct. 23.

VON.—Glahn, 311 East 88th St., Oct. 24, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOLTERS.—Frederick, 446 East 139th St., Oct. 24, aged 74. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BOETTCHER.—Katie, 437 Irving Av., Oct. 24. Funeral notice later.

BONAGURA.—Salvatore, 1,815 Eastern Parkway, Oct. 23. Funeral today.

BROWN.—Rosa, 226 Hart St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—Annie, 67 Meserole Av., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

CONLY.—Harry J., 92 Adams St., Oct. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FREWING.—Robert, 1,811 Gravesend Av., Oct. 24, aged 30.

GARDIN.—William G., 525 West Av., Oct. 24. Funeral notice later.

GARROTT.—Martha E., 146 Macon St., Oct. 24.

GRAHAM.—Eliza, 328 29th St., Oct. 23, aged 70. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

GRULER.—Florentine, Oct. 23, aged 67. Funeral 207 Nassau Av. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEUTHER.—Henry, 176 Kingsland Av., Oct. 23, aged 31. Funeral today, 8:50 A. M.

HOLM.—Caroline, 251 Fenimore St., Oct. 24. Funeral private.

JOHNSTON.—Emma B., 213 Bridge St., Oct. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCORMACK.—Alicia, 419 Bainbridge St., Oct. 24.

MAILE.—Caroline, 367 Knickerbocker Av., Oct. 23, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MORHARD.—Leo, 763 Hart St., Oct. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NODELL.—George L., 28 Enfield St., Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TREAY.—George A., 1,709 Ocean Av., Oct. 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEISSWENGER.—Elizabeth R., 3 Jeffrey Place, Newark, Oct. 24, aged 6.

DORGGART.—William, Newark, Oct. 24, aged 4. Funeral today.

FEENEY.—William J., 49 Columbia Av., Jersey City, Oct. 23, aged 26.

HAMILTON.—Helen, 19 Triton Terrace, Newark, Oct. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

LINSLEY.—Mary C., 43 Avon Av., Newark, Oct. 24, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—Patrick, 978 Monastery St., West Hoboken, Oct. 23, aged 44.

McKINNEY.—Mary R., 174 Thomas St., Newark, Oct. 23, aged 20.

RICHMOND.—Kenneth F., Newark, Oct. 23.

SMITH.—Carrie F., 316 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Oct. 24.

STAUDINGER.—Lena, 33 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Oct. 23.

TOMERA.—Joseph, 125 Culver Av., Jersey City, Oct. 23, aged 5 months.

WHEELER.—Helen A., 28 Darsing Av., Newark, Oct. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

COWAN.—David, Rosedale, Oct. 23, aged 68.

McMAHON.—Susan, Richmond Hill, Oct. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—George, Corona, Oct. 24, aged 12.

Westchester County.

VERMETT.—Jennie, White Plains, Oct. 24. Funeral tomorrow, private.

In Memoriam.

CARR.—In loving memory of our dear son, Alfred S. Carr, who passed away Oct. 26, 1910.

Each passing year but nearer brings
The day we'll meet again.

ARNOULD.—Felix J.; mass St. Monica's Church today, 8 A. M.

BENNETT.—Abraham; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery, Nov. 1.

BERNHARDT.—Rika; unveiling monument Old Union Fields Cemetery Nov. 1, 2:30 P. M.

BLUM.—Eliza, in memory of; died Oct. 27, 1910.

BRENNAN.—Mary E., in memory of; died Oct. 26, 1913.

CALLAHAN.—John; mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.

CROSSEY.—The Rev. John J.; mass St. John Chrysostom's Church, Bronx, today, 7 A. M.

DALLIN.—Hannah; unveiling monument Mount Zion Cemetery Nov. 1, 2 P. M.

DATTELBAUM.—Mollie; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery Nov. 1, 2 P. M.

DINNEAN.—Judge Thomas P., in memory of; died Oct. 27, 1913.

FISCHL.—Ray, in memory of; died Oct. 29, 1910.

LEVY.—Caroline; unveiling monument Maimonedes Cemetery Nov. 1, 2:30 P. M.

McGILL.—Julia G.; mass St. Michael's Church Oct. 30, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—George, in memory of; died Oct. 26, 1912.

PICK.—Isaac, in memory of; died Oct. 28, 1913.

POSTMAN.—Jean; unveiling monument Mount Neboh Cemetery Nov. 1, 3 P. M.

ROSENBAUM.—Henrietta, in memory of; died Oct. 28, 1911.

ROSENBERG.—Philip; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery Nov. 1, 1:30 P. M.

SMITH.—Alice F., in memory of; died Oct. 28, 1908.

STEINFELS.—Elliese; unveiling monument Mount Zion Cemetery Nov. 1, 3 P. M.

TUCK.—Isaac; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery Nov. 1, 11 A. M.

WEBB.—Minnie; mass Ascension Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

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We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Soon after the outbreak of the war, when attention came to be directed to our international obligations and to the difficulties which stood in the way of meeting these in the ordinary way owing to the temporary paralysis of trade and the complete disorganization of the foreign exchanges, it was estimated that the amount which we would be called upon to pay to Europe during the balance of the year was in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. Exact figures were then lacking, and so far as public records go are still lacking, but many bankers were of the opinion that this figure approximated the amount of our debt to Europe, principally to England. At last week's conferences in Washington, which discussed the relations of the international money markets with a special view to facilitating the clearing up of our obligations to English bankers and others, estimates of the amount still due, or which were due when the present discussion began, varied widely. Some of them placed the total of these obligations substantially in excess of the earlier $250,000,000 estimate, while others named much smaller figures. In the absence of agreement on this point this figure, which is not so very far from the higher of the estimates discussed at Washington last week, can perhaps be accepted for the purpose of discussing just what is the present status in respect to our obligations to the European markets.

It did not take very long after the first excitement caused by the war was over to realize that by no means all of the sums due to Europe by American borrowers would have to be paid when the debts first matured. Bankers and Stock Exchange houses who had borrowed money in the ordinary course on the other side were able in very many instances to renew their loans when they fell due, thus postponing often for as much as three months at a time the due date of these obligations. To the extent to which arrangements of this kind postpone the payment of these debts beyond the first of January, they reduce, of course, the amount which has to be provided by this market during the balance of this year. It is not known how many extensions of this kind have been arranged, but they have no doubt reached a very substantial sum. Whatever their extent they would tend to reduce the aggregate of our obligations, which have to be provided for in the near future.

Apart from this consideration, what has been done to provide for the estimated $250,000,000 of our foreign debt? In the first place, the New York City syndicate bound itself to provide, by gold exports if need be, for the $80,000,000 due by the city to foreign holders of its short-term securities. Since that arrangement was effected a gold pool in the amount of $100,000,000 has been organized to care for other payments which have to be met on the other side. Only a small part of this has so far been used, but gold to the full amount of this pool is subject to the call of a committee appointed to handle the transactions. There has thus been provided $180,000,000 of gold with which to effect settlement of our international obligations. That leaves but $70,000,000 out of the estimated $250,000,000 which was due. Our credit trade balance for September amounted to something over $16,000,000. That, perhaps, is not a fair gauge of the balance in our favor later in the year, when the export of certain commodities may be expected to assume larger proportions. Even if the excess of exports does not reach larger figures than that in the subsequent months of the year the balance in our favor from September to December inclusive would amount to about $65,000,000. This would come within $5,000,000 of making up the difference between the estimated total of our obligations and the amount which has been provided for through the New York City syndicate and the $100,000,000 gold pool. In other words practically the entire $250,000,000 has been covered by arrangements already entered into. This fact seems to reduce considerably the proportions of the problem of dealing with the settlement of these obligations.

It is true that not all of the gold which has been pledged for the purpose has been sent out, and it is also true that we would like to reduce to a minimum any further gold loss, and this despite the fact that the change in reserve requirements which is expected to be put into effect before the end of the year under the terms of the Federal Reserve act will largely reduce the amount of cash which the national banks are required to hold. That being true, we have a special incentive to meet these debts to Europe in the ordinary way of establishing a credit trade balance sufficient to offset the balance due to Europe on financial transactions. There is no reason why we should be called upon from abroad at this time to make provision for obligations which will not mature until later on, although for our own part we should exercise foresight in this matter and be prepared to meet our obligations promptly. So much was said about the need of providing gold for the liquidation of our debts to Europe when there was discussion of the advisability of our putting these payments over practically by force that sight has perhaps been frequently lost of the fact that the most that can be demanded in gold is the net balance which we may owe from week to week or from day to day. So far as the great bulk of our obligations to Europe are concerned, the sums due are not payable in gold at all, but only in the currency of the country where these obligations of ours are held. If, therefore, we can find means through new loans or through the sale of merchandise to establish funds in foreign markets sufficient to cover these obligations as they mature, none of the markets of Europe will have any right at all to demand gold from us. That is the direction in which we should work. We should bend every effort to increase our sales abroad, thus accomplishing the two-fold purpose of making a trading profit and of safeguarding our own gold supply. It is vastly better to pay in gold than not to pay at all, but payment through the channels of trade is much to be desired over payment through the shipment of gold. There is no profit, but only loss, to us in the surrender of specie which supplies the reserve basis of credit, while there is profit both to Europe and to ourselves in trade through which our debts can be settled.

It was suggested in the course of the Washington conferences last week that an organized effort be made to stimulate English purchases of our cotton. That would be a step in the right direction. The further proposal in connection with the cotton crop, namely, the formation of a $135,000,000 bank syndicate to grant loans on cotton, will help to relieve abnormal pressure upon the cotton market by financing stocks of cotton which could not, except at unwarranted sacrifice, be put upon the market at present. To a certain extent this would check the sales of cotton to Europe, but it would not do so abnormally if the scheme was confined to its legitimate function, and if so confined it might in fact stimulate foreign purchases of American cotton, because it would remove the likelihood of present purchasers having a little later on to compete with raw cotton sold at sacrifice prices because of the inability of owners of cotton to finance their holdings of that staple while awaiting a market which does not exist now.

Working along such lines and not worrying too much about the payment of debts not yet matured, while adhering firmly to the resolve to meet them without question, we can go forward in the confident belief that we will be able to fulfill our obligations without binding ourselves at this time to pay in the particular form in which Europe would, of course, like best to have us pay, namely, in gold. In international transactions it may be said that gold is used not to meet obligations, but merely to meet the net balance of obligations which cannot be offset by other debts. While limiting general trade the war has had the effect of stimulating in unusual manner certain lines of exports, which, though individually far less important than grain, as a contribution to our foreign trade are nonetheless in the aggregate providing important offsets to our own purchases abroad and for the liquidation of what we owed to Europe when the war broke out. The information which has come to hand in recent weeks seems to have lessened rather than increased the need of formulating any plan for the settlement of our debts on the other side beyond the steps which have already been taken, and beyond continued effort to make the most of our opportunities in trade.

The decline in exchange rates last week seemed to reflect some such conviction on the part of many bankers. That was only one of several satisfactory developments, among the others being the restoration of a surplus reserve for all the Clearing House institutions for the first time since they fell below reserve requirements at the outbreak of the war. Progress has also been made in the broadening of the market for bonds, thanks to the concessions which the committee in charge have allowed in prices. The problem of resuming trading in stocks still remains to be solved, but the experience already had in the bond market should go far toward facilitating a decision on the part of the Stock Exchange regarding the resumption of trading in stocks under limitations somewhat similar to those under which the bond market is being operated.

TO PAY $360,000 DIVIDENDS.

Will Be Shared by Depositors in Seven Closed State Banks.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Superintendent of Banks Richards has obtained Supreme Court orders which will enable him to pay at once nearly $360,000 in dividends. This money will be distributed to nearly 15,000 depositors of the following institutions in course of liquidation: Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York Mortgage Company, Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Company, Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company, State Savings Bank, and Washington Savings Bank, all of New York, and the Empire Savings and Loan Company of Syracuse.

The Industrial Savings and Loan Company had book assets estimated at $2,514,845, and 5,300 depositors with total deposits of $2,380,708. A dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid. Supt. Richards has secured a court order for the payment of an additional 10 per cent.

The New York Mortgage Company had book assets reported to be $653,617 and 500 depositors with deposits totaling $490,000. The depositors will receive a 12 per cent. dividend.

The Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Company had book assets of $18,086 and seven depositors with aggregate deposits of $1,185. Supt. Richards has secured a court order for the payment to the depositors of $573.

The Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company had total book assets of $157,337 and 281 depositors with total deposits of $127,052. Two dividends for a total of 40 per cent. have been paid. Supt. Richards will pay an additional dividend of 8 per cent. to shareholders, amounting to $7,757, while the general creditors will be paid in full the amount due them, $571.

The Empire Savings and Loan Company of Syracuse had total book assets of $7,178 and 50 depositors with deposits of $16,873. A dividend amounting to 10 per cent. will be paid to the shareholders, while the general creditors will be paid in full.

The State Savings Bank had total book assets of $153,937 and 1,355 depositors with total deposits of $148,120. Three dividends have been paid, totaling 40 per cent. An additional dividend of 4 per cent. soon will be paid.

The Washington Savings Bank had assets of $1,445,022 and 7,327 depositors with total deposits of $1,431,102. Two dividends amounting to 58 per cent. have been paid. An additional dividend of 3 per cent. will now be paid to the depositors.

LONDON SEES PROGRESS.

Second Step Toward Ending the Moratorium Taken Successfully.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Another week of progress ended quietly. For a week bills had been maturing which could not be further reaccepted. This second step toward ending the moratorium was accomplished successfully, as had been expected. It is a good augury for the success of the final step, to be taken in November.

The fourth issue of £15,000,000 of Treasury bills again went successfully for the Government at under 3¾ per cent. discount. The bills have been in active demand since they were put out. No definite development has occurred in Stock Exchange matters, but as abnormal moratorium arrangements expire there will be more hope that difficulties can be met by fairly normal remedies.

Manchester is slightly less depressed, but the Near Eastern market is in a bad way and Indian buying is still scarce. The Egyptian cotton crop is now reported smaller than original estimates. The improvement in exchange is resulting in larger shipments of chilled beef from Argentina. Russia will borrow £12,000,000 here on short-term bonds, which should have a very good effect on Russian exchange.

PARIS BANKERS CONFER.

Moratorium Still Continues Blocking New Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Despite numberless proposals, the moratorium on the Paris Bourse has not yet been ended. Further conferences were held at Bordeaux and here, but they will probably reach a solution too late to be put into effect before the end of October. Naturally, new speculation in securities is impossible until old positions are cleared up.

Meanwhile Paris bankers are holding daily meetings to consider the foreign exchanges. There is much talk in these circles about the Government's embargo on German and Austrian houses which were foremost in the particularly well-inspired speculation on the Paris Bourse on the very eve of the war.

The Swiss Government's issue of 50,000,000 francs 5 per cents. will be put out in November. The entire issue will be underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss bankers at 98¾. New York cables stand at 5.15, at which figure there is good demand. The subscription to the national defense bonds is proceeding actively.

NEW HAVEN'S PUBLIC PLEA.

Urges Stockholders and New England People to Aid Its Upbuilding.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New Haven, has issued an appeal to stockholders and the New England public for assistance and co-operation. The annual report has been sent to the stockholders, so they may know the situation of the company, and "use their active influence to help the management in its efforts to reduce expenses and to increase rates slightly."

The conditions needed for success are thus defined:

Freedom from disturbance and the opportunity for constructive work.

The removal of restrictions and conflicts in the laws and policies of the various New England States, which prevent the company from adopting a comprehensive financial plan, enabling it to meet its obligations by mortgage bonds.

Readiness on the part of commissions, both State and national, to permit a readjustment and increase in freight and passenger rates; and an increase in the pay received for the carriage of mail and parcel post.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	$1.16¾	$1.14¾	$1.22⅝	$1.20½
Oct. 20	1.16⅝	1.14⅜	1.22⅝	1.20¼
Oct. 21	1.16½	1.14½	1.22⅜	1.20¼
Oct. 22	1.16⅜	1.15	1.22½	1.20⅜
Oct. 23	1.17½	1.14¾	1.22⅝	1.20⅞
Oct. 24	1.17½	1.16¼	1.22⅝	1.21⅛
Week's range	1.17½	1.14½	1.22¾	1.20¼

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	68⅜	67⅝	70⅞	70
Oct. 20	68⅝	67½	71⅛	70¼
Oct. 21	69	67⅝	71⅞	70⅝
Oct. 22	69⅝	68⅜	72¼	71⅜
Oct. 23	70½	69⅛	72⅜	71½
Oct. 24	70⅝	69½	72¾	71⅝
Week's range	70⅝	67½	72¾	70

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	50	49⅛	53⅛	52⅛
Oct. 20	50¼	49⅝	53⅝	52⅜
Oct. 21	50⅞	49⅝	54	52⅝
Oct. 22	51	50⅝	54⅛	53⅛
Oct. 23	51	50½	54⅛	53⅜
Oct. 24	51	50½	54⅛	53½
Week's range	51	49⅛	54⅛	52⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 19	$10.50	$10.50	$9.95	$9.82
Oct. 20	10.40	10.40	9.95	9.90
Oct. 21	10.35	10.32	9.87	9.80
Oct. 22	10.57	10.40	10.00	9.90
Oct. 23	10.65	10.57	10.02	9.90
Oct. 24	10.60	10.55	9.97	9.90
Week's range	10.65	10.32	10.02	9.80

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 19	..	..	$9.75	$9.65
Oct. 20	..	..	9.80	9.67
Oct. 21	..	..	9.77	9.70
Oct. 22	$10.80	$10.77	9.87	9.77
Oct. 23	10.90	10.90	9.90	9.80
Oct. 24	..	..	9.85	9.80
Week's range	10.90	10.77	9.90	9.65

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct 19	$18.67	$18.45
Oct. 20	18.77	18.55
Oct. 21	18.75	18.57
Oct. 22	18.97	18.77
Oct. 23	19.07	18.90
Oct. 24	19.05	18.87
Week's range	19.07	18.45

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain in s.; moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and Tues.; moderate, possibly fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain in s.; moderate, possibly fresh n. winds.

La.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. winds.

East. Tex.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in n. e.; cooler in n. e. Tues. fair; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in extreme e., cooler in e.; Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n.; Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. to n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon., cooler in s.; Tues. fair, moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Iowa—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n. and extreme w.; Tues. fair.

Mo., Kan., and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues. without decided temperature changes.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, slightly cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

COTTON SAFE AT SEA, BRITAIN ANNOUNCES

State Department Assured That Such Cargoes Will Not Be Treated as Contraband.

CAN GO EVEN TO GERMANY

Fair Market for Cotton Said to Exist Then — Detention of Steamer Camperdown Not Significant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today gave the State Department definite assurances that American cotton was not being treated as contraband and would not be interfered with as such by the British Government. These assurances were conveyed through Walter Hines Page, Ambassador at London, and were officially announced tonight by Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State. The announcement by Mr. Lansing follows:

"A telegram from the American Ambassador at London, received this morning, says that Sir Edward Grey stated that the Camperdown, at Stornaway, Scotland, loaded with cotton and cotton products, is not detained by the British Government, but by the Scotch owners of the ship, because, as he hears, there is some difference between the owners and the American charterers. Sir Edward said that he wished to remind the Ambassador that cotton is not in the list of contraband and its shipment will not be interfered with as contraband."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, tonight received a cablegram from Sir Edward Grey stating that cotton is not contraband, is not being considered as contraband by the British Government, and is not being included in the British list of contraband or conditional contraband articles. Following the receipt of this cablegram at the embassy, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent obtained this authoritative statement from the British Embassy:

"Positive assurance can be given that cotton will not be seized. It has not been put on the British list of contraband, and it is not proposed to include it in the new British list of contraband.

"Although certain cargoes of contraband articles have been detained to make sure they are really intended for neutral countries, and though some cargoes have been retained, such as copper destined for the Krupps in Germany, not a single cargo has been retained by the British Government and held without paying for it, and all cargo which was really destined for neutral countries has been allowed to proceed to its destinataion."

These assurances proved gratifying to the Senators from the cotton States, who asked Acting Secretary Lansing yesterday to obtain assurances from the belligerent countries of Europe that shipments of cotton from the United States would not be seized or detained. The assurances from Sir Edward Grey do not indicate that ships loaded with cotton will not be seized if they fly the flag of Germany or Austria, but that cotton or cotton products will not be treated as contraband, and will be safe from seizure if transported in vessels not subject to capture; that is, in vessels of neutral nations or in British, French, or other ships of the Allies.

Sir Edward Grey's explanation of Great Britain's attitude is expected to be pleasing, also to Seth Low of New York, who, as President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, sent a long telegram yesterday to Secretary Bryan saying that American cotton shippers were in a serious predicament owing to the uncertainty regarding Great Britain's attitude toward shipments of cotton to neutral European countries. Mr. Low asserted in his telegram that it was reported that the British authorities had announced that cotton to Germany and Austria was on their prohibited list.

The explanation of the British policy indicates that there was no foundation for the fear that cotton would be captured either as contraband or conditional contraband. Sir Edward Grey's reiteration that cotton is not in the British contraband list is borne out by examination of the English declaration of contraband, contained in circulars issued by the American State Department on Aug. 15. Cotton is not enumerated in the proclamation specifying additional articles on conditional contraband, issued by the British Government about Oct. 1. Cotton is to be treated neither as contraband nor as conditional contraband by Great Britain, which means that, if the ship carrying the cotton cargo is otherwise exempt from seizure it will not be seized on account of the cotton cargo.

"There is no impediment to the shipment of cotton to any country," said a statement issued by Solicitor Cone Johnson of the State Department on Oct. 10. "Cotton is non-contraband, for the manifest reason that in its raw state it cannot be used for purposes of war. In order to be available for use by the armies, navies, or forces of the belligerents, it has first to undergo a long process of manufacture. It is ranked as non-contraband in the London Convention. Of course shipments of cotton to foreign countries, if they are to escape detention, must be shipped in American or other vessels flying neutral flags. There is no legal impediment to a shipload of cotton going direct to Hamburg consigned to German spinners."

While cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband, some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue cotton policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, though most of the mills in England and France are closed.

SEES NEW CROPS FOR SOUTH.

Mayor of Savannah Says Cotton Slump Will Force Diversification.

The low price of cotton ultimately will prove a blessing to the South, Mayor Richard J. Davant of Savannah declared at the Hotel Martinique yesterday. He explained that a huge cotton loss was about the only thing that would bring about a complete reorganization of the agricultural methods of the Southern States.

"Most farmers in the South are small farmers," he said. "They have found it easy to raise cotton, and they raise little else. Now that the market for cotton has been seriously impaired, they will be forced to diversify their crops. Thus they will not only improve their lands, but they will have something to fall back on when there is no demand for cotton. I believe the entire plan of agriculture in the South will be completely changed in two years.

"Many of our farmers have tried to raise fine cattle. Some have failed, because they imported breeds of stock from distant States and the animals died before they became acclimated. On my own plantation I made the importation of a better breed of cattle gradually, first breeding them with my own cattle, and finally getting pure stock. I had no trouble. I induced my tenants to do the same thing, and induced each one of them to plant five acres of alfalfa. This is good food for animals. Thus these tenants will be able to run another year without being forced to sell their cotton at a great sacrifice."

Mr. Davant was asked about the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" movement, but declined to discuss it. He did say, however, that he had heard of no farmers who were getting more than 7 cents for their cotton. He said financial conditions were very sound in Savannah, and pointed out that no Savannah bank ever had failed.

Insure Police for $8,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A blanket insurance policy for $8,000,000 has been issued by a Hartford company on the members of the Police Department of this city. The policy is issued upon the group insurance plan. The 4,000 members of the force are insured for $2,000 each without medical examination. The policy is made out to the Philadelphia Police Fund and each member of the force will pay a portion of the monthly premium.

TELLS HOW CITY MAY SAVE.

Citizens' Union Points to Salaries That It Deems Exorbitant.

The Citizens' Union published yesterday suggestions to the Board of Estimate as to how city money may be saved without loss of efficiency. It refers to the recent report of the Real Estate Board, and agrees with its recomendations. As to salaries, it says:

> We believe that saving could be made in many salaries and cite the following concrete examples:

	Present Salary.	Suggested Salary.
County Clerk, N. Y. County	$15,000	$7,500
County Clerk, Kings County	10,000	7,000
County Clerk, Queens County	8,000	5,000
County Clerk, Bronx County	10,000	6,000
(The County Clerk of Richmond receives $5,000.)		
Register, N. Y. County	12,000	7,500
Register, Kings County	12,000	7,500
Register, Bronx County	10,000	6,000
Surrogates' Court, chief clerk, New York County	10,000	7,500
Surrogate's Court, chief clerk, Kings County	9,000	6,000
(In Queens County the chief clerk receives $3,500 and in Bronx County, $2,500.)		

> Counsel to the Register and County Clerk might well be dispensed with. The Corporation Counsel should advise these departments.

"The social service departments must not be starved," the report says. "Saving at the expense of the health, safety, and happiness of the plain people is not real."

In the Department of Taxes and Assessment, the report says that $15,000 could be saved by eliminating the assistants to the commissioners. It says the President of the board and three commissioners do most of the work, while other commissioners give little for their $7,000 salaries. Of the Department of Correction it says:

> Dr. Davis is making every effort to bring the Department of Corrections up to standard. She is handicapped by lack of adequate staff and by underpaid subordinates.

The Union recommends a committee to standardize salaries of county officials.

SUBWAY TEN YEARS OLD.

First Trains for Public Use Ran Over the Line on Oct. 27, 1904.

It will be ten years tomorrow since the Subway was opened to the public. On Oct. 27, 1904, at 2:38 P. M., three special trains containing Mayor McClellan and city officials left Brooklyn Bridge station. The Subway was then put to public use, but it was only a fragment of the system as it is today, and it was not until Jan. 9, 1908, that with the opening of the Borough Hall Station, Brooklyn was included.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Investment Securities

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Inviting Tenders of $2,500,000 One Year 5% Gold Notes

Notice is hereby given that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company will purchase and accept delivery as of October 31st, 1914, at the lowest prices offered of $2,500,000 Par Value of its One-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Notes maturing March 25th, 1915, being part of an outstanding issue of $7,000,000.

Owners of these notes desiring to offer them for sale are invited to forward sealed tenders (marked on outside "Tender of Pacific Gas and Electric Company Notes") to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before October 27th, 1914. Tenders must specify the numbers and amount par value of notes, and prices at which they are offered. The Committee in charge will add accrued interest to and including October 31st, 1914, amounting to $5 per $1,000 note, and prices named in tenders should therefore be exclusive of accrued interest.

A committee consisting of representatives of **Bankers Trust Company, N. W. Halsey & Company, and Harris, Forbes & Company,** acting for the undersigned, will supervise this transaction and shall have the right to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part, and tenders must be made with this understanding.

Payment will be made in New York funds at the office of Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
By A. F. Hockenbeamer
Vice President & Treasurer

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing

Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY (of Kansas City, Missouri)

DUE MAY 1, 1914:

The Committee representing the holders of bonds deposited under the agreement dated March 10, 1914, announces that it has arranged for the payment on November 1, 1914, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on the Certificates of deposit representing said bonds from May 1, 1914, to November 1, 1914, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Interest on undeposited bonds will be paid at the office of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City. **The certificates or the bonds (as the case may be) must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment, and must be accompanied by the certificates required by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax law.**

Dated October 24, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
J. J. HANAUER,
JOHN J. STORROW,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON, New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, Boston,
Counsel.

Greatest War
In World's History
Effect Present and Future on
Stocks & Bonds
Bulletin 15 on Request.
CLARENCE CONE & CO.
45 Broadway New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale 3,998 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 16, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds OF THE New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,800, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, October 10, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of the Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. Monday, November 16, 1914.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 26th, until 10 A. M. Tuesday, November 17th, next.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.
New York, October 15, 1914.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 255 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this nineteenth day of October, 1914.
A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of the National Employment Exchange for the election of Directors for the ensuing term, and such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the Exchange, 30 Church Street, New York City, on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 4 P. M.

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE SUTRO BROS. BRAID COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of four Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, 222 Fourth Avenue, on Monday, November 2, 1914, at 3 P. M.

F. C. SUTRO, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under Banking Laws. Wars cannot affect its Securities. You can open a Savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says:
"Have you somewhat to do tomorrow: Do it today."

THE *Franklin Trust Company* will aid you in making your will. The advice of men trained in such matters is yours for the asking and will be of assistance in planning your will in strict accordance with the Law.
Confidential Discussion Invited.

Franklin Trust Company
46 Wall St., New York
166 Montague St., Brooklyn
569 Fulton St.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FIRM OF ANDREW ALEXANDER.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Anna A. Murtland of the City of New York and Isabelle A. Robey of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, conducting the business of dealing in shoes under the firm name of Andrew Alexander, at Nos. 306 Sixth Avenue and 548 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Anna A. Murtland having sold her entire right and interest in the business to said Isabelle A. Robey, who will continue the business at the same places and under the same name, and who has assumed all debts and claims against the old partnership and to whom all debts due the said partnership should be paid.

ANNA ALEXANDER MURTLAND.
ISABELLE ALEXANDER ROBEY.
Dated October 16, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

The Tenth & Twenty-third Street Ferry Company.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company, due JUNE 1, 1914, will be paid on presentation at The Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William Street, New York City, on and after November 10th, 1914.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23d, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., OCTOBER 21, 1914.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on October 30, 1914, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 8,800 linear feet of sewers, 12 inches to 8 feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, CHESTER HARDING, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE. — Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M. November 19, 1914, for furnishing at this Depot: BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, barrack; COTS, MATTRESSES, OIL, neatsfoot; TENT PINS & POLES; BEDSHEETS, COLOR SLINGS, TRIPODS, WHISTLES. Information on application. COLONEL THOMAS CRUSE, D. Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 26, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Newport Harbor, R. I., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, November 25, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

Unfair Competition in Trade

This is the title of the leading article in this week's Annalist, out today. Unfair Competition in Trade tells what the Federal Trade Commission Law proposes and its relation to the Sherman Law.

Another interesting article is: Seeking Railroad Efficiency Through Consolidation.

THE ANNALIST, which is published every Monday morning, contains much valuable information for all those interested in Finance, Commerce, and Economics.

On news stands: 10c. copy.
Annual subscription $4.

ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

ARGENTINE WARSHIP NO DRY TERRITORY

The Moreno Has a Bar and Treats the Navy Yard While Getting Painted Here.

DRINK MIXER ON DUTY

No Hiding of Refreshments in Lockers—Dreadnought a Big, Capable Fighter.

American forward and British aft, with an up-to-date and very cozy little café amidships, the new Argentine superdreadnought Moreno went to sea at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Moreno, which was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, N. J., came to New York a few days ago and, quite unheralded, proceeded to the navy yard to have her hull painted. That job was finished late Saturday, and yesterday the Moreno went out for sea trials upon which her acceptance depends by Argentina.

During her short stay in the navy yard the Moreno attracted much attention. Naval officers especially were interested, for there is only one other ship in the world like the 27,600-ton Moreno, and that is her sister ship, the Rivadavia. And the Moreno, too, so far as officers at the navy yard know, is the only battleship with a café.

Secretary Daniels disapproves of cafés, and everybody in the navy, from the greenest stoker to the top flag officer, knows it. If one went through the Atlantic Fleet with a fine comb he could not find enough intoxicants to make a baby jolly.

But it's different in the Argentine Navy. The Moreno is spick and span outside and cozy within. Everywhere there are guns, among them an even dozen of the newest and most powerful 12-inchers. But the café has been put where the jar from the big guns will not shake the glasses off the bar, for the Moreno's drinks are served over the cutest little bar on any of the seven seas.

In old days, when drinks other than grape were to be found on American ships, they were kept in the officers' lockers, and hospitality was not always convenient. On the Moreno the Argentine officer touches your arm, whispers, "Have one on me," and walks you right up to the bar. There a neatly uniformed mess attendant sees that you are as well served as you might be in the best New York refectory.

The Moreno's "café squad" has yet to be officially designated by title. It has been suggested that the nomenclature run something like "bartender of the first class," "bartender of the second class," "chief master at arms of the café," "beer yeoman," "wine yeoman," and so on down the list.

But the café is a very small part of this new superdreadnought. In tonnage she is about the same as the new American superdreadnought New York. Forward she looks much like the New York, for she has a latticed mast and the turret arrangement is similar to American construction. Aft, the Moreno has a pole mast like those on the British Iron Duke dreadnoughts.

Besides her main battery of twelve 12-inch guns, the Moreno has a secondary battery of twelve 6-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns. She is designed for 22.5 knots, and will cost about $12,000,000.

FINDS $8,000 GEMS—ALMOST

Musician's Dog Is Clever, but Necklace Story Is a Dream.

How a wolfhound which had made a hobby of finding golf balls picked up an $8,000 pearl necklace was told yesterday afternoon by friends of George Rogovoy, the Russian violoncellist, who is staying at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. The wolfhound's name is Lord, and, according to the story, it was given to Mr. Rogovoy by F. Corlies Morgan last June.

Shortly after coming into Mr. Rogovoy's possession Lord began to demonstrate his versatility. He saved Mr. Rogovoy from drowning at Atlantic City last June. Then, taken into the White Mountains, he became an adept at finding golf balls, and in one month recovered 257. When his master brought him down to Lakewood he continued in this pastime, and used to go out every morning with Mr. Rogovoy to inspect the links.

Yesterday morning—so goes the tale—he was digging under a flat rock and presently came out with something in his mouth that was not a golf ball. It was a necklace of some kind of stones—just what kind Mr. Rogovoy did not notice very carefully, for he supposed that the treasure was a cheap trinket that had been thrown away.

But upon returning to the hotel and washing the necklace he found that the stones were pearls, and on the back of the pendant which inclosed a large black pearl was the name of the owner, Alberta C. Grier.

Thereupon, it is said, Mr. Rogovoy took the necklace to A. J. Murphy, manager of the Laurel House, who recognized it as one that was lost two years ago by a woman staying at the hotel. Its value was set at $8,000, and Mr. Murphy had had detectives looking for it ever since. The owner was now in Italy, and no information as to her home could be obtained, except that it was in New York.

So ran the story. But when Mr. Rogovoy was asked for confirmation, he said it wasn't so. When asked if Lord had found anything at all of value in his rambles yesterday morning, Mr. Rogovoy admitted that he had found another golf ball.

FINDS YOUNG ELOPERS HERE

Uncle Follows Girl and Sweetheart from Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Viola De Cotteau, 15 years old, and Joseph Nugent, 18, both of Chicopee Falls, Mass., arrived yesterday at the home of the girl's aunt, Mrs. Antoinette Jeane of 1,298 Chisholm Street, Bronx, telling her they had come for a visit.

Jeane was entertaining them at supper last night when in walked the girl's uncle, Charles Paequette, with Patrolman Hamilton. Mr. Paequette said he had been hunting the pair since last Wednesday, when the girl left home after a quarrel with her mother. By questioning train conductors the uncle traced the pair to Bridgeport, Conn., where he found two houses in which they had taken separate rooms. Then he found a conductor on whose train they had traveled with tickets for New York, where he suspected they would call on the girl's aunt.

The boy was locked up on a charge of abduction, and the girl, held as incorrigible, was sent to the Children's Society.

Shot Three Times in Street Crowd.

A gunman stepped close to Rosario Castranoba at Oliver and Oak Streets last night, fired three bullets into his back, ran through the crowd, and escaped. Castranoba shook his head when the police asked who had shot him. At Hudson Street Hospital it was said he could not recover. Castranoba, who is a bartender, had a loaded revolver in his pocket. Should he recover he will be arraigned under the Sullivan law.

CREDIT UNION IDEA IS GAINING GROUND

Russell Sage Foundation Urges Corporations to Encourage Employes to Save.

LOANS AT LOW INTEREST

Workers Can Obtain Money Without Falling Into the Hands of Usurers.

The employes of a number of large corporations in New York, following a plan advocated by the Russell Sage Foundation, are about to form "credit unions," co-operative organizations composed of small homogeneous memberships, which provide a safe medium for the investment of savings and a means for employes whose standing is good to obtain small loans without excessive charges.

Co-operative organizations among employes are considered better by the Russell Sage Foundation than loan bureaus conducted at fair interest rates by employers. It has been found that employes often prefer to borrow at ruinous rates than to permit their employers to learn of their need of money. Further than that, the credit union provides an agency by which members are encouraged to invest money in quantities as small as a dollar, half a dollar, or a quarter and is considered by the foundation one of the best methods yet found for promoting the saving habit.

Credit unions are able to make loans safely, according to a statement of the Russell Sage Foundation, because its members are mutually acquainted and the association has an intimate knowledge of the personal character and responsibility of its borrowers which could not be obtained by an impersonal commercial lending agency except at great cost.

The success of the Canadian institutions prompted the State of Massachusetts to enact a law in 1909 permitting their formation in that State. The report of the Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts in 1913 says:

"Thirty-four credit unions have made their annual reports, showing assets of $185,151.57, an increase of $91,071.16 over last year, and a membership of 4,529. Their total receipts during the year have been $394,994.92, and the total loans $146,740.53. The success of many of these organizations which are now doing business seems assured, and it appears equally certain that their usefulness will broaden as time goes on."

The first credit union to be organized in New York City was the Speedwell Credit Union, among the employes of the real estate firm of Bing & Bing. Established last Spring, this credit union has now a membership of 200, and accumulated assets of $15,000.

Runs Down Salvation Army Worker

Naomi Smith, 27 years old, a Salvation Army worker, living at the headquarters of the organization at 128 West Fourteenth Street, was struck by a horse attached to a cab driven by Patrick Finnerty of 226 East Thirty-third Street at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street last night. According to Patrolman Spollan of the West Twentieth Street Station, Finnerty whipped up his horse and tried to get away after the accident, but was caught before he had gone two blocks. Miss Smith was not much hurt.

Albany Boat Brought Dying Man.

An unidentified man about 70 years old was found in the tonneau of an automobile on the steamer C. W. Morse yesterday when she docked at Pier 32 North River, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition. He died last night. He boarded the boat at Albany on Saturday, but did not take a stateroom. He was 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds, and wore a dark suit, flannel shirt, and black shoes and socks.

STATE SAVES 500 BABIES.

Educational Campaign Shows Its Value in Mortality Figures.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The campaign for the reduction of infant mortality carried on by the State Department of Health last Summer, it is estimated, saved the lives of 500 babies. In the late Spring and Summer months infant welfare exhibits were made in forty-six cities and villages, under the direction of Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the department. Meetings were held for mothers and the general public. Many new milk stations were established.

Nurses in charge of the traveling infant welfare station gave instruction to mothers in the care of their babies, the preparation of food, the right way to dress the infant in hot weather, the danger of flies, what to feed, and what not to feed young children.

The department believes that this campaign is the chief cause of a remarkable decrease in the death rate among infants in the State outside of New York City. In the months of June, July, and August, 1913, there were 3,209 deaths of infants under one year. In the same three months of this year there were 2,735, a reduction of 474.

"The results of the department's infant welfare campaign shows that we are conservative when we adopt as our motto, 'Twenty-five thousand lives can be saved in this State in the next five years,'" said Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, in commenting on the figures given out by the department.

The following table comparing the infant death rate outside of New York by months is significant, the department points out, when it is remembered that the effect of the infant welfare campaign could be seen in the statistics only after it had been under way for a sufficient length of time for its teachings to begin to bear fruit.

	—Infant— Death Rate. 1913.	1914.
June	88	80
July	137	115
August	178	129

A great improvement noted by the State Health Department is in the registration of births. In 1913, 23,736 births were registered, while in 1914 there were 24,600 reported, an increase of 864. While this is an encouraging increase and shows an improvement in statistical methods of local Registrars and possibly an increased desire among physicians to co-operate with the health authorities, it is, nevertheless, not sufficient, as the department points out, to materially affect the infant mortality figures.

BOHEMIANS BEAT "METS."

Series of Eight-Oared Races on Harlem River Now Even.

In a match race of a mile on the Harlem River yesterday, the eight-oared crew of the First Bohemian Boat Club was revenged on the Metropolitan Club for the defeat it suffered in the first race by winning a return contest by a quarter of a length. The crews were so evenly matched that it was not until the final hundred yards that the Bohemian shell shot to the front and remained there until the finish line was placed behind. Another race will be contested within the next two weeks to decide the supremacy of the eights of the rival clubs. The Mets intend going into real training for the event, as they are most desirous of conquering the Bohemians, who have been their closest rivals on the Harlem for many years.

In addition to the race between the Mets and Bohemians, the married and single men of the former organization fought it out in eight-oared shells, with a resulting victory for the Benedicts. This race, too, was hard fought, and only half a length separated the boats at the finish.

Hoppe Again Beats Inman.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—Willie Hoppe, champion billiard player of America, easily defeated Melbourne Inman, the English champion, in the four days' play at mixed styles, which closed here last night, by a score of 2,865 to 2,509. Play will be resumed at Toronto tomorrow, and the final games will be contested in Winnipeg. Afternoon score by innings:

Inman—9 0 2 2 (gives 1) 14 7 91 11 2 74 9 3 35 2 54 0 0 0 4 3 6 33 8 51 0 6 17 58. Total—501. Average—17 8-29, High runs—91 74 58.

Hoppe—0 0 2 51 3 24 10 11 2 0 15 2 2 0 6 0 0 17 8 14 5 0 0 7 4 0 8 8. Total—199. (Receives 1, making total 200.) Average—7 3-28. High runs—51 24 17.

Evening score by innings:

Inman—9 41 89 0 6 3 5 11 0 24 13 15 14 4 27 17 5 15 113 69 2 0 18. Total—500. Average—21 17-23. High runs—113 89 69.

Hoppe—6 54 7 5 0 15 3 9 9 29 26 0 20 0 2 3 4 2 4 9 9 3 5. Total—224. Average—9 17-23. High runs—54 29 26.

Grand totals—Hoppe, 2,865; Inman, 2,509.

Other Sports See Page 7.

TWO NEW RACES FOR COLLEGE SWIMMERS

Breast and Back Stroke Contests Added to the Intercollegiate Championships.

Two new events were added to the programme of events for the swimming championships by a vote of the delegates to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association meeting held yesterday in the trophy room of the New York Athletic Club. A fifty-yard breast stroke and a back stroke for the same distance will be tried out this year in the individual championships.

Several other rulings of importance were taken up at the meeting and ratified. The proposed changes in the water polo rules, however, were referred from the association meeting to the Advisory Board, of which C. D. Trubenbach of the New York A. C., formerly of Columbia University, is Chairman.

If the breast stroke and back stroke swims are productive of keen competition, it is the plan of the association to adopt them in place of the plunge for distance event in all of the dual meets. There is a well defined move to eliminate the plunge and the substitution of these swims is the first step in this direction. The second was taken at the meeting by cutting down the number of dives in the plunge from three to two tries for distance. The two swims are on the programme of the Olympic championships, while the plunge is gradually being dropped throughout the country. One disadvantage of the plunge, the delegates maintained, is the length of time necessary to run off the event.

The A. A. U. multiplication system of scoring the fancy diving contests was adopted instead of the intercollegiate league system. The only qualification laid down to this ruling was that the one and one-half back dive should count for 2.1.

An effort was made by the Yale and Princeton delegates to pass a ruling that no freshman might compete on a college team without being in college at least two months. This proposal was voted down by Pennsylvania, Columbia, and C. C. N. Y., all of which colleges have freshmen enter the universities in February and do not have a one-year rule, such as prevails at the other two colleges.

The intercollegiate championships will be held this year at Yale, on March 5. The dates for the dual meets will not be completed for several days and will be announced after approval by the Faculties of the respective colleges.

Harry K. Marcy, last season's stroke of the University of Pennsylvania crew, was elected President of the association. Thomas C. Coulton of the College of the City of New York was chosen as Vice President, and E. Harold Edinger of Columbia University, is the new Secretary and Treasurer.

The officials selected to referee the dual and intercollegiate meets were selected and announced as follows: L. Hanly, New York A. C.; J. Ruddy, New York A. C.; L. Manley, New York A. C.; Steen, New York A. C.; Hessenbruck, Princeton; J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania; Cady, Philadelphia, and R. C. Patterson, Columbia.

The delegates at the meeting were: L. H. F. Mouquin, F. C. Coone, E. H. Edinger, and C. D. Trubenbach, Columbia; H. K. Marcy and J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania; E. C. M. Richards, D. Summers, and H. Mayer, Yale; E. W. Ill, A. N. Selby, and W. M. Barr, Princeton, and F. Mullen and T. E. Colton, College of the City of New York.

Cassignol Makes Run of 341.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard champion, gave a fine exhibition of billiards at Slosson's Billiard Academy yesterday afternoon, running out a 500-point game in four innings with an average of 125. He finished with a string of 341. His opponent was J. D. Brown, a Montreal amateur, who got only 56. Cassignol showed his rapid, confident style of play, and his line nursing and balkline game was the best he has shown on this visit. George Slosson has offered a prize to any New York amateur who can score more than 60 points while the Frenchman is making 500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Daniel Greenwald, at Av. A and 90th St.—Abandoned, unclaimed and condemned articles; also at other corporation yards, 854 Rivington St. and West 56th St., near 11th Av.

D. Hartmann at 50 West 17th St.—Fixtures and plant of Empire Infants' Wear Co.; also laces, embroideries, dresses, petticoats, &c.

H. Bogin, 826 Broome St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.

D. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—General household effects.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—General house furnishings.

L. Kaplan, 54 West 17th St.—Infants' wear, children's dresses, laces, and embroideries; also plant and fixtures.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway.—$20,000 retail stock, men's clothing.

Charles Shongood, at Keyport, N. J.—Stock of S. M. B. Rubber Co.; also machinery and real estate.

Charles Shongood, at 8 Washington Place—Assignee sale ostrich feathers, millinery and fixtures of David White.

Charles Shongood, at 15 West 26th St.—Piece goods, trimmings, laces, machines, &c.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 105 5th Av.—Rugs and carpets, account Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental carpets and rugs. Sale continues Tuesday.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, at 159 West 25th St.—Women's suits, coats, skirts, &c.; also fixtures.

Charles Shongood, at 24 East 22d St.—Fur sets, skins, furs, &c.

Hurling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Sale for American Woolen Company, consisting of men's and women's wear fabrics.

Daniel Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Assignee's sale outstanding accounts, judgments, and notes.

D. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—General household effects. Sale continues Friday.

Charles Jacobs Co., 10 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 82 West 31st St.—Assignee's sale, furs and skins.

Merle's Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Household goods and pianos.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, &c.

L. Kaplan and J. Weisz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Haberdashery and peddlers' supplies.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 306 West 125th St.—Assignee's sale, men's furnishings.

D. Greenwald & Co., 20 Pike St.—Assignee's sale, men's furnishings.

David W. Biow & Co., 15 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and women's wear.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 4th Av.—Modern furniture, pianos, lamps, mirrors, paintings, Oriental rugs, old Staffordshire china, Chinese porcelains, &c. Sale continues all week.

The Old Galleries, 48 Liberty St.—Executor's sale, diamond jewelry, furniture, Oriental rugs, and paintings.

Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.—Chinese and Persian rugs, Chinese lacquers and porcelains. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Merle's Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Collection of oil paintings.

David W. Biow & Co., 13 Lispenard St.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, 1,853 Broadway.—Automobile tires, fixtures, &c., stock of Overman Tire Company.

Charles Shongood, 115th St. and East River.—Assignee sale, coal, horses, wagons, auto trucks, fixtures, &c., of L. Wertheim Coal and Coke Company.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household effects. Sale also on Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Assignee sale, men's furnishings.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th St.—Old books and pamphlets.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South.—Collection of artistic productions and novelties from England, France, and Germany, to be sold by order of Underwriters Salvage Company. Sale continues for following eight days.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Home furnishings and decorations. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—Silks, velvets, and chiffons.

Samuel Mark, 181 Essex St.—Assignee sale, retail stock of corsets, gloves, hosiery, &c.

Friday.

David W. Biow & Co., 13 Lispenard St.—General merchandise, cloaks, and suits.

D. Greenwald & Co., 81 Amsterdam Av.—Assignee sale, wines and liquors, cash register, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For Marine Underwriters, about 80 cases linings and dry goods; also 21 bales of Oriental rugs and carpets.

Charles Jacobs & Co., 10 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, and general merchandise.

Charles Shongood, 110 West 30th St.—Assignee sale, fur sets and skins, being stock of Weingart & Wechsler.

Charles Shongood, 1,293 5th Av.—Stock of Adolph Cardeman, men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

Saturday.

J. H. Meyers, 22 Bond St.—Women's and children's hats, stock and fixtures of Levine & Minkoff.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:21|Sun sets..5:06|Moon sets..11:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:26	1:34	7:22	8:04
Governors Island	2:00	2:08	8:11	8:50
Hell Gate	3:50	3:58	9:51	10:30

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 25.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Oct. 13.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau, Oct. 23.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Oct. 15.
SS Manchester, Port Santos, Sept. 29.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Oct. 23.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Oct. 25.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Oct. 22.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 22.
SS Koruna, Nirvak, Oct. 4.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Oct. 18.
SS Myra Fell, Fowey, Oct. 8.
SS Hercules, Philadelphia, Oct. 24.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Soperga	Almeria	Oct. 10
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Voltaire	Barbados	Oct. 19
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Chicago	Havre	Oct. 17
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 17
San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 13
J. L. Luckenbach	San Pedro	Oct. 4
Saramacca	Santiago	Oct. 21
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 21
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	Oct. 13
Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 15
Peter H. Crowell	Balboa	Oct. 20
Antilla	Manzanillo	Oct. 22
Colorado	Galveston	Oct. 21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Caserta	Almeria	Oct. 17
Haugerland	Lisbon	Oct. 13
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 21
Eocene	New Orleans	Oct. 20
Vesta	Port Arthur	Oct. 20
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 24
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 24
Denis	Para	Oct. 17
Orion	Lisbon	Oct. 17
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Perfection	Port Arthur	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 18
Re d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 15
Titania	Valencia	Oct. 15
El Rio	Galveston	Oct. 24
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 28
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Franconia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
America	Naples	Oct. 22
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Oct. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco	—	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Britannia, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Santos	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruteria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	8:30 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 645 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilla, Mansanillo to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Gulflight, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 10 A. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 266 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 686 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 47 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 39 miles S. at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 80 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 509 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Limon to New York, was 307 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Washingtonian, San Francisco to New York, was 49 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 54 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kroonland, at Gibraltar, Oct. 25.
SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Oct. 25.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Gregory, from Manaos, Oct. 24.
SS Suriname, from Puerto Cortez, Oct. 24.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 26, SS Themistocles, and at 12 M. Nov. 3, SS Crios.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Europa; at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Duca degli Abruzzi, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Oct. 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia	Nov. 2
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru	Nov. 4

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MORE BASEBALL STATISTICS

Record of the Major League Clubs for the Season.

Some interesting baseball information is found in the statistics compiled at the close of the season, covering the work of the sixteen clubs composing the National and American Leagues. Between April 14 and Oct. 7, 2,508 games were played—1,250 in the National League and 1,258 in the American. National League clubs scored 4,802 runs, 10,021 hits, and 2,146 errors; American League clubs 4,596 runs, 10,020 hits, 2,148 errors, giving the senior association the advantage of one hit and two less errors.

In the National League the New York Giants made the most runs and Brooklyn the most hits, while Philadelphia and Cincinnati tied with the greatest number of errors. The Philadelphia Athletics led the American League with 749 runs and 1,381 hits, while making the lowest number of errors. Detroit was second in runs and hits, with the New York Yankees second lowest in errors made during the season.

World's Record for Mulford.

HAMLINE, Minn., Oct. 25.—The world's record of 1:32:24¼ for a dirt track, established by Ralph Mulford at Galesburg, Ill., three days ago, was lowered to 1:31:30 by Tom Alley, winner of yesterday's 100-mile invitation automobile race here. Mulford was second, 1:32:34 1-5, and Eddie O'Donnell third, 1:33:32 1-3. Ralph de Palma and Bob Burman had engine trouble.

James Was Invincible.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 25.—Bill James, of world's series fame, was invincible today after the first inning, and the All-Star Nationals defeated the All-Americans, 11 to 3. In the first inning the Americans scored three unearned runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	11	16	2
Americans	3	6	4

Batteries—James and Killifer; Cole and McAvery.

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N. Ams'dam, Nov.3,10AM | Ryndam.........Nov. 17

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Laconia.. ...Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania...Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Franconia ...Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Dec. 2, 10 a.m.
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Phila., Oct. 31, noon | St. Louis, Nov. 7, n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'haha, Oct. 31, 8:30 am | Min'tonka, Nov. 7, 10 am
White Star Line
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic..Oct. 28, n'n | Cedric..Nov. 4, n'n
NEW YORK—ITALY—GREECE
Via Azores and Gibraltar
UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.
FINLAND, Nov. 17, noon | KROONLAND, Dec. 2
BOSTON—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
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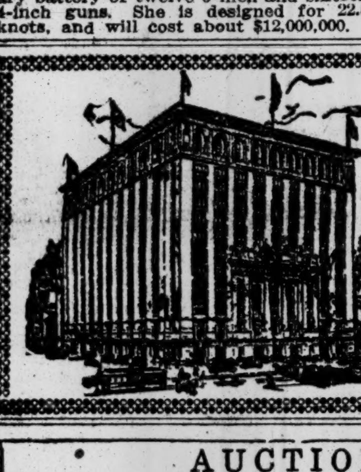

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ASSIGNEE SALE.
Supreme Court, New York County.
In the matter of the assignment of Friedman & Cohn, Inc., to Israel Brinkman, Assignee,
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction on Friday, Nov. 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 6-8 Bond Street, N. Y. C., all the property of the above, consisting of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Fixtures,
by order of
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Assignee,
299 Broadway, New York City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
To whom it may concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $60 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition herein, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Green, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.

WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
CONVERS & KIRLIN,
Proctors for Petitioner.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra contains, besides 60 magnificent war pictures by Rotogravure process, the double-page reproduction of "The Dream" by Edouard Detaille, the most poetic and popular work of this great master, which has attracted thousands of art lovers to the Luxembourg in Paris. By mail, 10 cents; $1.25 for three months; $2.50 for six months; $5.00 a year postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; B. Elsas, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE.—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Lamsbach, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Company; B. F. Welden, carpets; 220 5th Av.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine Republic—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, paper fans; 605 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Weldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Benson, carpets; 2 Walker.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, linens; F. W. Pomeroy, carpets; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO.—Boston Store; F. Karel, toilet goods, jewelry; 114 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillmans; J. D. Rutter, carpets; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss Hondle, millinery; T. J. Madden, ladies' neckwear, embroideries, laces; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; Miss E. Jindra, jobs children's coats, infants' goods, knit goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Philipsborn, outer garment house; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' Spring silk, cloth, wash dresses, skirts; 132 W. 21st.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DETROIT.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss C. Oppenheimer, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT.—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, carpets; Biltmore.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; H. Barnby, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets; 2 Walker.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, jewelry, leather goods; 105 Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Pettis, carpets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.

NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Company; W. H. Mazey, linens, jewelry; 4 West 22d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. Kaufman, ready to wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shireman, cloaks, waists; 320 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Tinkler & Co.; J. G. Clements, blankets; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Silverman & Son; D. L. Silverman, woolens; H. Roseman, trimmings; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; S. Fastman, carpets; Hoffman House.

PHILADELPHIA—Kramer & Kahn; S. Kramer, carpets; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Benjamin Moskovitz, jobs plush, mixture, college coats, velvet, satin dresses; Hoffman House.

PITTSBURGH.—W. & H. Walker; J. D. Sacks, general merchandise, Spring; Room 1,110, 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Collender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; L. O. Miller, carpets; 55 White; York.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, white goods, carpets; C. H. Honer, dry goods; Flanders.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, paper fans; 605 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; W. P. Briggs, china lamps; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn Co.; H. Allen, carpets; 2 Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; S. I. Warren, silks; 114 5th Av.

SAVANNAH—Frank & Co.; H. J. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets; 2 Walker.

ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; H. J. Smith, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS.—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Mecke, costumes; 214 Church.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Robinson, millinery; 31 Union Square.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. C. Hofmayer, silks, dress goods, linings, wash goods; 26 W. 22d.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, suits, coats, dresses; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kaender, ladies' wear; H. King, carpets; Cumberland.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—"Long"; M. A. Long, ready to wear; 6th floor, 60 W. 33d.

WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor & Co.; H. L. Henderson, carpets; 101 Franklin.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—William Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.

WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; E. A. Brown, carpets; 2 Walker.

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FINDS SAFE WAY TO KILL BACTERIA

Treatment of Intestinal Ailments May Be Revolutionized by Walker Method.

STANDS LABORATORY TESTS

Chemical Discovery Ranked with That of Ehrlich by Editor of American Medicine.

J. T. Ainslee Walker, fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, a chemist of this city, who is well known to the scientific world as the co-discoverer of the Rideal-Walker test for standardizing disinfectants, has made an important announcement relative to intestinal disinfection. His preliminary report appears in the current issue of American Medicine.

If the tests which are being carried out independently by several physicians in this city are as successful as those already announced, the future treatment of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and other diseases arising from the presence of bacteria in the intestinal tract will consist in a large measure of the introduction of an antiseptic solution directly into the alimentary canal by means of a tube passed through the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, and into the duodenum.

Efforts in the past to achieve satisfactory results by the employment of intestinal antiseptics have failed for the reason that the substances used have been of a strength to damage the tissues or to endanger life itself. According to Dr. Walker, the solution he uses does neither, and is of sufficient strength to kill the disease germs. The editor of American Medicine in the course of his comments states that this discovery "warrants the hope that we are on the threshold of achievements in the direction of intestinal antisepsis which will be as conspicuously successful as Ehrlich's splendid work in the direction of systemic antisepsis."

The new antiseptic has no name other than that given to it in chemical terms. It consists of a solution of sodium sulphate, to which has been added a quantity of trimethyl-methoxy-phenol in the form of a gelatin emulsion.

The requirements essential to the successful action of an intestinal disinfectant are set forth by Assmann as follows:

It should have a strong germicidal action.

It should be relatively non-toxic for the body as a whole, and harmless to the intestinal mucosa, (living membrane of the intestines.)

It should be absorbed in small amount.

It should suffer no chemical changes whereby it loses any of the above requirements.

It should be so constituted that it mixes freely with the intestinal contents, and therefore be freely soluble.

"Recent research has brought to light a chemical product which fills all of Assmann's requirements," says Dr. Walker, "This, with the introduceitnon of the 'duodenal enema' of Dr. Ellice McDonald, and, at his suggestion, the application of the new product by this method, made disinfection of the intestinal canal at once possible."

After describing the method by which the tube is passed through the esophagus and stomach and into the upper part of the small intestine, the writer continues:

"It was realized in the earlier part of the work which led up to the results described in this paper, that, however efficient the disinfectant might be, no method of application could bring about the desired result which did not provide for the partial distention of the canal with the object of straightening out all kinks and bends, and expose the decomposing matter which might otherwise escape treatment."

The writer goes on to describe a laboratory experiment with the antiseptic solution which was carried out independently by Dr. Frederick E. Sondern of this city before prominent medical men on a patient.

It took ten minutes to get the solution through the tube into the inestines. Later, the intestinal contents were subjected to laboratory tests. Dr. Sondern's report shows that efforts to grow disease germs from them on suitable culture media failed. The tests proved conclusively that the intestinal canal had been effectually sterilized.

"If his (Dr. Walker's) views continue to be thus substantiated," says the editor of American Medicine, "it cannot be doubted that the possibilities in the treatment of many diseases will be very great. The value of effective intestinal antisepsis in controlling the so-called typhoid carriers will be seen at once. The importance of effectual disinfection cannot be overestimated."

SWINDLED IN COURT HOUSE.

Man Seeking Citizenship Robbed of $10 by Plausible "Assistant."

Application has been made to Commissioner Woods for an alert policeman to be stationed in the Court House corridor near the Naturalization Bureau to protect men seeking citizenship. A few days ago a young Italian who called at the bureau was accosted in the corridor by a man who led him into a vacant courtroom, made out an application, and charged $4. The Italian had only a $10 bill, so the swindler took it and went away. The same sort of trick has been frequently played.

RESORTS.

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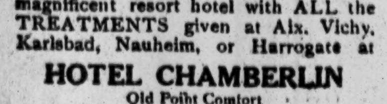

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

N Y Dock<D, L & W.
NY, NH RR<Tug Volunteer.
Cohen<Barge Josephine.
Ralli<Soc Anonyme, &c.
Lucas<Dredge 7.
Dentz<same.
Patagonia SS<Gans SS
McAllister<Tug Norwalk.
Pareis<The Mercer.
St'd Underground Cable Co<SS Safety.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hazel.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on, Kiefer-Unionwerke A. G.
Kiefer<Heyman,
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred causes.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Kasper<Daniels.
Curtis<McKenna.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Ponyage<Milliken.
Werner<Nesbitt.
Werner<Nesbitt.
General calendar.
Skeels<CNY.
Viener<Penn R R.
Cohen<Oceanic Nav.
Harned<Int Maga.
Bleichrode<Hartford M Screw.
Guanica Centrale<N Y & P R SS.
De la Feunte<Hammerstein.
McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Tonnelli<Young.
Imp Film Exc<Gen F.
Weinberg Paper<Col P Bag.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Freijomie<Staples & P
Forsyth<S Driver 211.
Re Owners of Dredge 6, (limitation liability.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges.

Herman B. Peters,
Pincus Schneider,
Benjamin Alterman,
W. A. Gedney,
A. H. Goldstein,
Henry Simon,
Max Fladen,
W. L. Richards,
Eskiel Satan,
A. S. & R. H. Ridge,
Bernstein<Drucker,
Benjamin Bernstein,
Philip Kaplan,
Max Brauner,
Volpe & Steinberg,
Am. Art Glass,
Sweton & Moskowitz,
Jacob Smilkstein,
Howard Hull,
O. J. Dykeman,
F. N. De Camp,
Horn & Sachar,
C. Aronowitz & Bros.
Adjourned cases.
William C. Bentel,
Charles A. Mones,
S. C. Weinstein,
Silberstein & Jacoby,
Motions at 11 A. M.
S. Shidlousky,
Am. Marion Sales,
Israel Felt,
W. & S. S. Bamberg,
N. Y. Commercial,
Samuel Horowitz,
G. P. Hall & Son,
Marsh B. Willcox,
Broneman & Sheinberg,
Adolph Mandel,
Adele Mandel,
Adele Spaulding,
Max Kabre,
J. Pedlow & Co.,
W. B. Atwater,
Tabbachini Diamont,
M. & L. Jarmulowsky,
Gaspare Culeca,
A. W. Johnson,
Mendelsohn & Kaplan,
A. L. & P. Buchberg,
Henry Friedman,
Annex Homes, (2.)
Eugene Kurka, (2.)
Silberstein & Albert,
"Sherwoods,"
J. M. Linck Const.,
Kasgar Brothers,
French-Am. Feather,
Oscar Rudolph,
"Yaumans,"
B. Ackerman,
James Barry,
Maurice Pearl,
Abraham Cohen,
Max Posnick,
Pell & Co., (4,)
Sam Litz.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions.

Peyeser<Clarence Rlty.
Fellman<Fellman.
Olendorf<Seremuzzo.
Culbreth<Culbreth.
Erlanger<Sullivan.
Nave<Nave.
Kramer<Berliner.
People ex rel McGrath<Waldo.
Hass<Landeker.
Tax Lien<Gruelll.
Re Schwartz, (Wollbarst.)
Mershon<Kasch.
Brown<Frelfeld.
Rep B & Paper<Hoffman.
Hein<Wise Piano, (4 acts.)
W A Ines Mfg<Smith & H.
Leary<Leary.
Lowe<Same.
Saannitrik<Sandhof.
Laino<Theodore.
Szepanski<Stern & Sons.
Brand<C, R I & P RR.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Toltec Mex Oil<Coast Oil.
Savage<Sully.
Re Walker, (Marine Mfg Co & Cram).
Bowers<Kramer.
Gibb<Dwight.
Mayer<Mayer.
Re Winifred Masterson, &c.
Solomon<Gray R'lty.
Carpenter<Sforza.
Rogers<Col College.
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo, (2 acts.)
Falkel & McCaul<Raisler.
Feldman<Feldman.
Fagans<38 W 59th St..
Met Life<Horwitz.
Jauss<Erb.
Macy<Ladd.
Re Prisco.
Young Bros & Boss<Sullivan.
CNY<Phoenix Color.
Brinkman<Wilson.
Factors F Ins<Whilden.
Murphy<Reiman.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Gallagher<Brunner.
Muldoon<Carman Rty.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Tafel<Tafel.
Sidenberg<Misch, (2 acts.)
Aengren<Seggerman Bros.
O'Dea<Woods.
A Wolfsohn Co<Jaffe.
Rosenberg<Porter.
Lichtenstein<Regal Motor Car.
Pitts Heater<Phillips.
O'Dea<Woods.
Cooper<Norona.
Hitchcock<Earl.
McCalmont<Farson.
Re Edelson.
Glass<Glass.
Fletcher Paper Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Van Norden<Griggs.
Allien<Canrick.
Romanoff<Romanoff.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Corley<Corley, (2 acts.)
Cohn<Winter.
Davis<Kaye.
Corn Ex Bank<Weill.
Brewer<Sun Print.
Schaefer<Barusch.
Fox<Fox.
Strohmeier<Graf.
Tucker<Rosner.
Niekemper<Lese.
Kraut<Beech Nut.
Re Frazier.
Graf<Curnes.
Dunberg<Hirsch.
N J Terra Cotta<Long
Re Ferber, (Abrams<Gerber.)
Hennessy<Schubert.
Alleyne<Alleyne.
Ruy Lopes<Park & T.
Schwarz<Danziger.
Bloom<Fife.
Re Brown, (Mulvany) (6 acts.)
Re Mulvany.
Mulvany<Brown, (2 acts.)
Aitken, Son & Co<Leaf.
Brandt<Kelly.
Re Ferris.
Munis<NY & Cuba SS.
Farrell Co<Bowman & Bull.
Re Wallstein, (Beck.)
Re Barasch.
Driscoll<Hammill.
Reichstadt<Halsted.
Boyd<A Kilpstein & Co.
Re Rabinowitz.
Duhig<Duhig.
Cutler<Allavena.
Wise<Zenith Embroid.
Norfolk Lumber<Barsotti.
Dreier<Barsotti.
Wolf<Same.
Pines<Denver Rty.
Rubin<Rubin.
Kraetsch<Moses, (2 acts.)
Steger & Sons<Musical Courier.
Wiener<Wiener.
Re Ug Fidelity & G.
Greenberg<Waldes.
Feigl Moravek<Feigl.
Siver<Siver.
Kean<CNY.
Armstrong<Armstrong
Re Int Bk of N Y.
Ungerer<Ungerer.
Re Chapman.
Rogers<Columbia Col.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Barnett Fdry<Gambrinus Brew.
Momand<Prog Age.
Mandell<Hopkins.
Spencer, 3d<Spencer.
Wormser<Arbesman.
Re E 177 St & Bronx River.
McEvoy<T'water Oil.
Telescope Bed<Steinfeld.
Kauffmann<Kauffmann.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann.
County Holdg<Rhinelander.
Melvin<Jones.
Rohr<Rohr.
Pelham<Pelham.
Beck<Beck.
Corey<Corey.
Voss<Poss.
Romanoff<Romanoff.
Shapiro<Quint.
Orr<B & O.
Liefield<Liefield.
Orlando<Orlando.
Lichterman<Lichterman.
demurrers:
Root Co<NYC RR.
Benz & Cie<Weingarten.
Preferred causes:
Nat Surety<Tag.
Kempner<Newstate.
Same<same.
Postal Life<Burns, (2 acts.)
Deiches<Bischoff's Bk
Fredericks<Fredericks.
McLoughlin & Donovan<CNY.
Gere<Schaefer, C & C.
Cohen<Golde.
Leavitt<The Waldemar.
Schultzberger<Schultzberger.
General calendar:
Tilton<Gaus.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Heinze<Allison.
Kahn<Czetar.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Ladd<Un Royalties.
Norment<Wittman.
Watson<Grohs.
Lamarche<Lynch.
Peterson<Fowler.
Franklin Un 23<Berry
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
Karp<Karp.
Magrel<Magrel.
Riehl<Patrolmen's Assn.
N J Terra Cotta<Long
Menczer<Melniker.
Orlando<Orlando.
Duffy Co<Granis.

Undefended Matrimonial Calendar at 11 A. M.:

Case on—Boyajin,
Kaufman,
Grodsky,
Hatzen,
Schicone,
Thomas,
Kosow,
Goldberg<Lans.
Walling,
Gallagher,
Kanfrovitz,
Ferrara,
Brandt,
Steiner,
Blanchard,
Aultman,
Seligman,
Shoup,
Berenson,
Markenson,
Roncoroni,
Tiffany,
Butts,
Taft.
Reinfried,
Razmus,
Stoller,
Scheinman,
O'Brien,
Barrett,
Worthmann,
Schultheis,
Kory,
Gerken,
Polizzi,
Sorkin,
Welch,
Meyers,
Allen,
Delpeuch,
Findlay,
Scherer,
Smith,
Bischoff,
Hall,
Henley,
Peyser.
Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delaney, J., case on; VI., no day calendar, VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Gernikoff<Lisitsky.
Inq—Pelletreau<Pelletreau.
Title Guar. &c<Pam.
Landon<Mott.
Ornstein<West T R.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Baks<Gragg Co.
Plitt<Illinois Surety.
Lawyers T Ins<Shope.
McKnight<McKnight.
Altoria Rlty<Delacy.
Rapp<Rapp.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Forbes<Jones.
Berkowitz<Frumkes.
[illegible] N Bk<Parodi.
[illegible] Bldg<Conday.
[illegible]<Knapp.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Motors Co<
[illegible]<Inman.
[illegible]berger<Strasberger & Co.
Postal Life<Burns
[illegible]stein<Hall.
Falkoff<Jordan.
Kaufman Co<Levy.
W Jackson<Ill Surety.
Mathison<Same.
J Jackson<Same.
Wright<Same.
F Jackson<Same.
Simpson<Same.
F Jackson<Same.
Fredk Jackson<Same.
Halyock<Same.
Miller<Bernstein.
Rockville Centre Est<Windsor Land.
Am Seating<Minsker Realty.
Bohland & Olkier<Phillips.
Aiken, Son & Co<Leaf.
Kelso & Co<Johnston Drug.
Same<Ellis.
Eising<Geneva Brew.
Keystone Fire<Oakland M C.
Levinson<Cohen.
Same<Fart.
Same<Keenan Cloak.
Same<Abd-El-Nour.
Weisman<Westin.
Nolte<Plaisted.
Nat Surety<Winston.
Herman & Co<Kranz.
Goldwasser<Wachsberger.
Lewis Hist<Glover.
Stiefel & Co<O'Donovan.
Perkins Goodwin<Newcomb.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
US Realty<Gabriel.
Broad & Beaver St<Same.
Price<Spadone.
McLaughlin<Lent Furniture.
Same<Gray.
State Bk of Syracuse<Kaplan.
Littlefield<CNY.
Bank C de Paris<Liebmann.
Murray<Simpson.
Halifax & Comm'l<Bankers' Trust.
Margolis<Alpern.
Nat Surety<Brenchard
Rosenblum<Krout.
Barton<Mulligan.
Bairo<Same.
Hanford<Martine.
Glass<Glass.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Zimmerman<Ullman.
Burkhart<Cochran.
Blumenthal<CNY.
Ensign<Seaman, (2 acts.)
Karles<Ehret.
Heissenbuttel<Meagher.
Villano<N Y Times.
Marinaro<Multi Speed
Geppert<Music Trades
Zwicker<Santis & Co.
Rino<Gilleran.
Herzog<Gunther.
Floder<Ehret.
Bergman<Mills.
McCrae<Hamil.
Trachtenberg<Henig.
Katz<Flood.
Agid<same.
Liberman<B'klyn Packard.
Burke<Simons.
Schultz<Vaccarelli.
Reichert<Walter.
Hermitage<St. John's Park.
McHale<Arch Eng Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bayer<Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Von Roswadowski<Essen Con.
Gray<Churchman Co.
Epstein<Rockville C Dev Co.
Casper<NY, NH RR.
Goldberg<Grazeky.
Fantell<Greenhut-S-C.
French<Mason-S'man.
Asen<Grozeky.
Mathov<Mourdick.
Levy<Knick Stable.
Garrison<Sun.
Quitt<NY, NH RR.
C. Garrison<Star Co.
R. Garrison<same.
Whitman<Crittendon.
Cohen<B Un El R R.
Lebowitz<Gelvitz.
Ganley<Brown.
Denn<Bobrowsky.
Mitchell<Mason-Seamon.
Greenfield<T Bethel.
Berlinger<Fur News.
Daly<Hud & Man RR.
Gramegna<Goldhorn.
Scholer<Abrahams.
Robin<CNY.
Henry<D. Kessler, 2d, Av Theatre.
Klotzkin<N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ballinger<Albright.
Pluemacher<Levy.
Healy<Central RR.
Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se.
Stewart<Martin.
People<Townsend.
Lipkin<I R T.
Delaney<Adair.
W Cotter<Daniels.
J Cotter<Same.
Edwards<Post.
Wolff<Saul.
Antico<Aitieri.
Littenberg<Reichman.
Howell<W Side Con.
Gray<Nas El RR.
Johnson<Bradley Con.
Carl<Bliss Co.
Goldstein<Ludin Rty.
Nicolsi<Am Brass.
Infantine<Gauls.
McKee<Miller.
Spivy<I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goldberg<Friedman.
Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Roggerio<Nas El RR.
Flynn<Rogers & H.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<same.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Beckett<Blum.
Wrenn<Larson.
Frost<Schiff.
Weschler<Cohen.
Davis<Simonson.
Pecorini<Ital Press.
Vasco<Goldberg's Sons
Augenstein<Barker Printing.
Carddonna<White Con
Thedford Eltz C Co<CNY.
Hoffhine<Owens.
Crawford<NY Rys.
Tanofsky<Whitridge.
Chodos<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Stern<Sternfeld Bldg.
Mantie<Kollmar.
Blum<Gotthell.
G Hocks Bldg<CNY.
Smith<Reedy Elev.
Abramson<Gardner.
Svonkin<Lasker.
Conte<Keystone Con.
Butler<Queens Chem.
Edwards<Glines Co.
Tierney<Fulton Garage
Bisch<Hurst.
Elgar<NY Con RR.
Hollander<Katz.
O'Neil<Press Pub.
Conlan<Aubeck.
Strohm<Plaza Oper.
Hadenczuk<Am Cement Eng.
Hayner<Levering & G
Brooks<Thompson-S.
Crame<Dittrich, (2 acts.)
Zoriack<Jackson.
Anderson<Kramer Con
Ireland<Huner.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ochad<Ridgway Co.
Day<Weil.
Longhead<Stackpole.
Swanson<Wieland.
F. O'Rourke<Toper.
M. O'Rourke<same.
Cellandano<Warro.
Campbell<G. A. Fuller
Jennings<same.
Donohue<Meenan.
McMahon<Ernest.
Harris<Baker.
Carnes<Jackson.
Sotzky<Moran.
Zimmerman<Simpson Crawford.
Grandy<Nadle.
Deissroth<Eagle.
Bernett<Eagle.
McIntyre<I R T.
Gormley<Joiner.
Heidenreich<Mechant & E.
Dougherty<Cent R R.
Andrews<Times.
Unger<People Thea.
Slavis<Pitts Cont.
Kuhn<I R T.
Clear.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest, Kaplan<Turetsky.
Ringuleson<Linch, (2 acts.)
Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Slade<Dominick.
Rubenstein<3 Av R R
Norton<Bonwit Teller.
Grasso<Spearin.
Selich<McAvoy.
C. Jacobs Co<O'Rourke Eng.
Van Ripper<Ray.
Conoscenti<L I R R.
Brown<Cooper.
Pecorini<L'Araldo I & Pub.
Rinando<Weeks & Son
Parris<Cent Park RR.
Gardner<Cent Park.
Bears<Fischl, (2 acts.)
May<Hamb.-Am.
Gansevoort Beef<Comm'l Adv.
Abe Brill Co<Pattee.
McCarron<Maas.
Stearns<Oppenheim.
Brown<CNY.
Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Stowell<R M Owen Co.
Washburn<Avery.
Hempel<Schwarz'sVan
Bourdon<Plaza Oper.
Goldstein<I R T.
Bachrich<same.
Jordan<Same.
Canevari<Thomas & B.
Cummings<NY Pneu Service.
Hall<NY C RR.
Langin<Eagle Pencil.
Putanko<Int R T.
Schwartz<Nas El RR.
Androvett<Miller.
Hughes<Imp Property.
A L Prescott<Same.
McKenzie<Same.
Vaegtli<Krilike.
Hopkins<Greenhut SC.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Donnelly<Astoria L, H & P.
Inguaggoto<B H RR.
May<McGowan.
Donnelly<B H RR.
Eager<Frensdorf.
Freas<NY Mail.
Hammerstein<Lynn.
Scott<NY Rys.
Walker<Summerville.
Sedwitz<Bloch.
Torkelsen<White F Con.
Doyle<Hay Foundry.
O'Conner<Harden's.
Klein<Faber.
Roberts<Douglas & Shaller.
Margolis<Sarasohn.
Southall<New Amst Gas.
Wanderman<B H RR. (2 acts.)
Comm'l Adv<Cutler-Williams.
McCann<same.
Wucht<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Whitehouse<Hitchings
Farley<419 E 12 St.
Ludwig<Pussey & J.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
23 Wd Bk<Mark Cross
CNY<Covert.
Eltington<Lederer.
Asphalt Pav<CNY, (2 acts.)
Weinhandler<Getlar.
Chapman<Fowler, (2 acts.)
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Schutzberger<S'berger.
Hammer<Clarmt Silk.
Di Donato<Parrelli.
Bates & Co<Geiger.
Olliverter<Lustig.
Meighan<Emig I-S Bk
Wells Hold<Boschelnen
Fitch-Cornell<Merch R
Friedman<Bauman.
Sickels<Corey.
Bakers<Sanders.
Hitchings<Cobalt C M.
Ost<Mindlin.
Popper<Jacobson.
Frey<Jones.
Wawbeek Land<Wiltbank.
Robinson<Ireland.
Burke<CNY.
Conner<Lachner.
Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher.
Forgean<Dawson.
Palumbo<L'Araldo.
Weill<Getzger.
Nat Surety Co<Mass B, &c, Co.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster
Dixey<Woods Prod.
Ulanov<Brower.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Adler<Indelli & C.
Jorgensen<Foody.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life I
People ex rel Solomon<B'hood Paint, &c.
Farley<Zimmerman.
Sternberg<Silberstein.
Strauss<Regan.
Finkelstein<Iroq Door.
Hodes<Korn.
Farley<Beckman.
Same<Wendelken.
Klein<Tanguay.
Mahler<Stoneham.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Katz<Katz.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Lewis<City Rlty.
Weber<Col Amuse.
Casey<Victoria W G.
Mente<Salomon.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Ill Sur<State Sav Bk.
Beck<Fallon.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const.
Drummond<Fraser.
Boyle<Boyle.
Eccleston<Un H'dware
Still<Still.
Frankel<Parson.
Leary<Kellogg.
Phillips<Christ Nat P.
Conley<Van Allen.
Kleinberger<Sternbach
Same<Vari Lace.
Ward<Morris Park Est
Siegelbaum<Simons.
Warder<Wheaton Co.
Wanamaker<Zeliff.
Randall<Prop Ins.
Hungerford Brass<Brady.
Birch<Paterno Con.
Morris Cummings<McMullen.
Lickert<Byrne.
Baum<E Thompson.
Tuomy<Walsh.
Sheridan<McLaughlin.
Rosenbaum<Herald.
Gerken<Irving N Bk.
Melton<Havemeyer.
Kohen<Schwartz.
Bettler<Morris.
Hammerschlag<Mass B & I Co.
Jones<W E Seitz Co.
Adams<Marion S S.
Clancy<Shipman.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court..

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates.

Joseph Horwitz,
Anthony Gerard,
Wills for probate:
Paul C Bochmann,
James B Haggin,
Philip Murtha,
Angel J Simpson,
Joseph P Robinson,
Louise Keeler,
Ruth D Draper,
Alice B McNamee,
Antoinette B Judson,
Caroline Newman.

TRIAL TERMS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.—Contested wills.

Amelia Cutter,
Moses Lubelsky,
Fannie Brogan.
Patrick Reynols.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Munech<Ulrich.
Martin<Lublany & B.
Brill<Cabinet Bed.
Eggleston<Natl Tape.
Ander<Webber.
Engel<Cooper.
Kingsland<Gross.
Sprung<Strimban.
Pundt<Fricke.
Buckley<Derry.
Cox<Kelly Cont.
Brill<U S Cabinet Bed
Bellock<Landi (2 acts)
Col Trust<Goodman
Bailey<New Eng S S
Raisin<Scheertman.
Codington<I R T.
N Y C Car Adv<Re'd.
Metkiff<Rosenfeld Co.
Statler<Davis.
Adelstein<Venus Undergarment.
Goldstein<Siegel.
Imp Rub Prod<Bob.
Henken<Savar Bros P. D.
Gelband Cont<Volk Co
Willing<Elias.
Brucker<Perlbery.
Sasseen<Perry.
Salomon<Brooks.
Tompkins K<Cerussi
McGuire<Marino.
Joseph<Dalberg.
Davidson<Malitz.
Lazarowitz<Club Ldry
Fick<Newberger.
Kaufman<Schwartz.
Iselin<Hyde & Sons.
Morris & Co.<C I B & P (2 acts.)
Neustadt<Kamber.
Cohn<Cohen.
Shedko<Jardin Co.
Same<Kechler.
Schneider<Elias.
Masi<Lordi.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J. At 9:45 A. M.
PART II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Scharfman<N Y Ry's.
Wolensohn<I R T.
Wieman<Levy.
Sherwood<Sargold Rlty.
Barrett<Johnson.
Barrett<Johnson.
Hall<N Y R'ys.
Kurlin<Gutman.
Stransky<N Y Edison (2 acts.)
Goldstein<Scott Co.
Fayeman<Hearn.
Kleinman<N Y R'ys.
Scrivane<Brennan.
Herman<I R T.
Rodgen<N Y R'ys.
Strong<N Y R'ys.
Hanel<N Y R'ys.
Sarben<N Y Edison.
Thuma<Parker Co.
Coleman<Steen Co.
Croy<Hannis-Jordan.
Pocono Co<Doul-Miller
Tschada<Un R'y.
Barkovitz<N Bri & M Ins.
Oberle<Meier & Oelhof.
Nold<N Y R'ys
Slominsky<Gold.
Delaney<N Y R'ys.
Martarano<B & O RR
Waxman<I R T.
James<Mallory SS.
Horner<Kilbourne.
Goldstein<Herzog.
Thomas<Rosenthal.
D Stevenson Brew<Mohzn.
Malcolm<Morton.
Hirsch & Cohen<Am Pin.
Sandusky<Dean Holding.
Fick<Neuberger.
McLean<Weatherbee
Greenspan<Linch.
Bervell<McAllister.
Morisefsky<Union Ry.
Saksonoff<Ganzenmuler.
Tower<Conl Gas.
Zencewski<Crane Co.
Greenhouse<Famous Co.
Lipsky<Josephson.
Goldreyer<Shalita.
Weinstein<Sklamberg.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J. At 10 A. M.

Cohen Block<Dreyfuss.
U S Tire<Phipps.
Turner & Ryback Co<Rothstein.
Shevinsky<Cohen.
Webb<Childers.
Brookstone<Grisswein.
Harris Silvers<Wyanoke.
Friedman<Steierman.
Schneider<Elias.
Renault S B<Miller, H & H.
Cohen<Shevinsky.
Margolies<Hanrahan.
Amesbury<Whisten.
Silberman<Alland.
Weinberg<High G Mills, Inc.
Hess<Balke.
Lazarowitz<Club Laundry.
Potter<Sidney Ash.
Grossman<Gross.
Rosenberg<Tobacco Prod. Co.
Bostwick<Empire S W
Farish<Armstrong.
Shainman<Fishkin.
Livingston<Krulewitch
Tinfer<Un Cloak.
Celband Con<Volk Co.
Fischer<Herrnstadt.
Schweikert<So Nut & Fruit Co.
Kamarow<Einson.
Kamarow<Colman.
Freedman<Goldfarb.
Smith<Horowitz.
Berkhorn<Weissberger.
Kitzinger<Oransky.
Rice<Bruckheim.
Bowen<Wolf.
Dougherty<Sicilian Asph Co.
Willis<MacDowell.
Brown<Waters.
Ecks<Montamara.
Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; Part IV.—Schmuck, J., case on; Part V.—La Fetra, J., case on; Part VI.—Green, J., case on; Part VII.—Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII.—McCray, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Pendleton, J.—Posner<Durham Duplex Razor Co.—James M. Donohue.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

In re City Aqueduct (Arietta St.)
In re Branden (Sylvester.)
In re People's Surety.
Rubino<Hennessy.
Becher<Miller.
In re Mans.
Blattner<B H R R.
Schaeffer<same.
Hogan<Nassau R. R.
Levine<same.
Lindeberg<same.
Brits<same.
Blackman<B Q Co & S R R.
Danstein<NY Con RR
Metzger<same.
Shea<same.
Wallach Co<Ryerson.
Glickman<Glickman.
Lauptman<Reichel.
Gavin<Gavin.
Eagle S & L<De Lor.
In re Darmstardt.
McSweeney<McS.
Blair<Waverly Assts.
Land & Lein Co<Evans-Sharpe.
Accorso<Bd of Health
Fagan<Atl C L R R.
McKeown<Ducasse.
Pines<Novick.
Ohland<Jamaica Est.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Clark<Clark.
Mauyalis<P & R C&I.
Storch<Storch.
Bolton<Bolton.
Nevins<Edison.
Horner<Middleton.
Harris<Booth.
McCaffray<Meyer.
Decker<McCarthy.
Cohen<Eagle Pencil.
Palmerro<Palmerro.
People<Aglearule.
Campbell<Campbell.
In re New Lots Av.
Besser<Amer S Co.
Borgstrom<Appleton.
Bamberger<Galvin.
Hurley<Reynolds.
In re 76 & 77 Sts.
N J Veneer Co<Alex.
Courter<Courter.
Johnston<McLoughlin.
Langer<Davis.
Schor<Briskman.
In re 9 Ave.
Same.
Murray<McCall.
Nicholas<Nicholas.
Yorke<Kingsbury.
Same<same.
Fischer<Dyett Brick.
Bang<Gillam.
Homestead Bk<Caplan
Johnston<McLoughlin.
Robertson<Farley.
Stewart<Nass.

PART II.—Manning, J. Ex parte business, At 10 A. M.
PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.

Pierrepont<CNY.
Wise<Wise.
Palito<De Mone.
Reilly<Gleason.
Johnson<Johnson.
Holland<McDonald.
Kings Co Mort<Corrado.
Barr<Barr.
Johnson<Wishart.
People ex rel Clarke<Purdy, (2 acts.)
Same ex rel Halsey<same.
Same ex rel Monroe Inv<same.
Same ex rel Madison Theat<same.
Yonker<Post.
Nemolter<Nemolter.
Trick<Donohue.
Peoples Tr<Boyer Sons
Stein<Stein.
Floor<Floor.
Kaplan<Kaplan.

Highest number reached, 1251.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beatty<Thompson-Star
Lomas et al<De Groff & Son.
Carroll<Knapp & an.
Sisse<Wegman.
Eisenberg<CNY.
Adler<B, Q C & S RR
Rogers<Brown & an.
Chiafari<Stuft.
Durisin<Nason.
O'Brien<B, Q C & S R
Barnaro<McQuade.
Randell<Hellinger.
Bahr<Puels & Eq Life
Donlan<Bower et al.
Douglass<CNY.
Lake<Fraade.
Tingle<Fix et al.
Mangogna<Nassau RR
Undermark<same.
Olesseski-Brown<Bliss Co. (2 acts.)
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Lind<N Y Con RR.
Crowley<Fargo, (2 acts.)
McCafferty<Mork.
Buckley<Roberts.
Earl<Taunton.
Willmott<Hice Rlty.
Breuing<Levi Bros.
Seril<Silver et al.
Sanford<Victor Typew
Kramer<Sherry.
Marcus<Ross.
Ryan<N Y Rys.
Rubbo<Mahnken Bldg.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Breen<Martin.
Bauman<CNY & B, Q Co & S RR.
Mangan<N Y Con RR.
Douglass<CNY.
Siller<Bliss Co.
O'Grady<Huber.
Itskowitz<Forman.
Klusick<So Pac Co.
Kayata<N Y Rys.
Kenny<Oelkers.
Friedlander Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Farley<Weinrich & an
Same<Harrison & an.
Goldberg<1st N Bk, Bklyn.
McWhorter<B H RR.
Saario<Reilly & an.
Jacobson<Nassau RR.
Scully<Leibowitz.
Hahn<B Un Gas.
Engelhardt<Nass RR.
Stone<Uhlfelder.
McGill<McAlpin & Co.
Macklwies<Krombach
Abbott<Wilson et al.
Yudkowitz<Frank et al
Nazzisi<Hortorello.
Connallon<Tunick.
McGrath<McVeigh.
Glover<B H RR.
Egan<Grossman Rlty.
Smith<Nelson Bros.
Laubenberger<Shet'rly
Hawkins<Nassau RR, (2 acts.)
Oliva<B H RR.

Highest number reached, 4,001.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Samuel Parker,
Euphemia Drew,
G E Ranson,
F J Kihm,
H Studerant,
Administration of:
Philip Karslow.
Accts in estates of:
Adolph Greibsch,
George Hudson.
Estates of:
A V Lindde,
Joseph McGray,
Edward Graves,
Thomas Huzzie.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of Anna M Peters, Patrick O'Connell.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J. At 10 A. M.

Finkelstein<Ward.
Conlon<Brady.
Uminsky<Kanfold.
Messina<Nas RR.
Curley<same.
Foote<Corbett.
Ohl<B, Q C & S RR.
Henry<Carlson Hoist.
Dougherty<Roes.
Schneitzer<B H RR.
Scaminaci<same.

These causes if answered will be passed.

Paden<Nass RR.
Nieman<B H RR.
West<B Un El RR.
St Amant<B Un Pub.
Busone<Hebel.
Gibler<Econopouly.
Parker<Mahoney.
Ruffner<B H RR.
Clark<Kennedy.
Kolchinsky<Menkin Kraus Co.
Highest No. 2778.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

CNY<Barinsky.
In re Joffe.
Green<McMullin, Snare & Treist.
Woronen<McMullin.
Pines<Arra.
In re Eames.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Hollacher<Hollacher.
Eoff<Reilly.
Kramer<Stone.
Schwicardi<Ernst.
In re Bronx Bvd.
Harlem S Bank<Ellis.
Same<Same.
Wilson<Lichtenstein.
Connett<I R T.
Bingham<Same.
Haas<Haas.
Cahn<Gibbs.
Bernstein<Crownhill Const Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M.

Union R E<CNY.
Pege<Pege.
Maggio<Maggio.
Gunning<Gunning.
Beroza<Beroza.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Becker<Becker.
Graham<Graham.
Waller<Waller.
Cohen<Cohen.
Silverstein<Silverstein
Simmons<Simmons.
Donovan<Donovan.
Polstock<Polstock.
Brown<Brown.
Spring<Spring.
McMahon<McMahon.
Lichstrahl<Lichstrahl.
Hecht<Hecht.
Zaslavsky<Zaslavsky.
Collins<Collins.
Martin<Martin.
Keelan<Keelan.
Sachs<Sachs.
Gontarsky<Gontarsky.
Kahn<Kahn.
Von Minden<Von Minden.
Schneeberger<Schneeberger.
Augner<Augner.
Darre<Darre.
Leonard<Leonard.
Franz<Franz.
Steinberger<Steinberger.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Juroff<Juroff.
Yog<Yog.
Thoms<Thoms.
Gershberg<Gershberg.
Wagner<Wagner.
Martens<Martens.
Weitz<Weitz.
Kreyehagen<Kreyehagen.
Cohen<Cohen.
Cooper<Cooper.
Weber<Weber.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Mishel<Mishel.
Rubin<Rubin.
Kobiotsky<Kobiotsky.
Landers<Reimer.
Hartwig<Corgil Rlty.
Silverman<Pitts Life & Tr Co.
Abbenante<Hamilton Sec Co.
Calliva<Thompson.
Neuburger<Michelson.
Municipal Lien Co<Guglielmo.
Bier<Maganheim.
Prata<Baronet Rlty Co, (2 acts.)
Demarest<Carr.
Cardo<Fox.
Levy<Harvey.
Friend<Nichols.
Glenwood Amuse Co<Yorktown Rlty Co.
Sucker<Herb.
Spengler<Cioffi.
Michel R E & Mtg Co<Towanda Const.
Komissar<Byrnes.
Land & Lien<Fuchs.
Saks<Eagle Pipe.
Astor<Thwaits.
Bernstein<Keeny.
Goldman<Cohen.
Smith<Rohder.
Giorgi<Beckmann Rlty & Const Co.
McGivney<Hollweg.
Oppenheimer<Jacobs.
Weissman<Sternkoff.
Boscobel Bldg Co<Montana.
Seller<Klugman.
Mulholland<Phelan.
Wentworth Mtg Co<Phelan.
Hoffman<Brierhoff.
Aurora Const Co<Picciano.
Gardner<Grill.
Goldstein<P & F Con.
Goldstein<Pierce Con.
Elsler<Keller Const.
Finn<Naccarato.
Putnam Rlty Co<Arnold.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S. Motion calendar.

Samuel Molostowsky,
Wills for probate;
Annie Steckel,
Fatie E. Matz,
Emilie Kegel,
William Kingston.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S. Contested will. William T. Tyrell.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.

Maxl<Rodgers & H.
Pilesich'an<Ayes.
Coucci<Nicol Bldg.
Nichols & Co<Weintraub.
Dietz<Becker.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. Equity causes.

Shanker M Ceiling Co<Fort Masonry Co.
Berg<Sherman.
Wilhelm<Wolzer.
Sapirman<Foxvale Rlty Co.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.—East River Savings Institution<Bassford Realty Co. et al—John P. Dunn.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ward<CNY.
Engle<Morgenthaler-P
Martin<Martin.
Usbeck<Usbeck.

Highest number reached, 447a.

TRIAL TERM.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.

Geoghegan<N Y & Q Co R R.
Callahan<Nichols Cop.
Kafka<C I & B R R.
Maher<same.
Guinan<Cent U Gas.
Walsh<B H R R.
Lewis<same.
McCarren<B, Q C & S R R.
People ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Cooper<Am Surety.
Comiskey Rlty<Dietz.
Holmes<B H R R.
Lalor<Lalor.
Mannion<L I R R.
Bauermaister<Hrostoski.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Goisner<N Y & Q Gas
Sherlock<I R T.
Flaherty<Bk of Sav.
Marshall<T J Steen
Fox<B H R R.
Heines<same (2 acts.)
Lein<B Q Co& S R R.
Dorfuss<Bedell Co.
Mullen<Packard Car.
Distefano<B Q C & S R R.
Osborn<N Am Brew.
Lemaire<N Y & N Shore Trac.
Wachsmuth<Evans.
Kovalski<Bd of Ed.
Cooney<Meldon.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper Co.
Korff<same.

Highest number reached, 545.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mariotta<McMullen.
Farley<O'Heir.
Grim<L V Coal.
Fowler<Fowler.

SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate—Henry Curry.
Administrator's acct'g—Lena Peyser.
Compulsory Acct'g—Ira B. Purdy.
Accounting.
Gerd Martens,
Arthur Gaffre,
Catherine A. Carpenter.
Re estate—Margaret Gleason.
To show cause—Patrick Clooney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,511.—In Bankruptcy.—PATRICK H. DOWNEY, Bankrupt.

Patrick H. Downey was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 21st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 6th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 22d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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FOREIGN REFUGEES
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WINDSOR PL., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS. SHERMAN ST., NEAR 11TH AV.
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Built on high terraces, with piazzas, and contain 8 large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra laundry, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, instantaneous hot water, vacuum cleaners, gas ranges, &c.
Prices $6300 to $7000
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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al., in Equity, 10-69.

By virtue of an order, entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 001, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company of the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also

$200,000.00 face amount of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 86 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street; 49 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet and 3 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1909, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on November 4, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon, hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ROTH and DAVID PRINTZ, trading as ROTH & PRINTZ, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 20,438.

Creditors of Roth & Printz are hereby given notice that by an order dated the 21st day of October, 1914, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupts, and the preservation and conduct of the estate, and that upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Receiver in Bankruptcy, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Referee in Bankruptcy.
MACGRANE COXE,
October 24th, 1914

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MORRIS FRANKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 25th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

NO. 20,500.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS FERONY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Thomas Ferony are hereby given notice that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 24, 1914.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

5-Story American Basement
125 East 38th St.
in choicest section of Murray Hill. All modern improvements. Attractive house, in good order, with dining room extension. To be had at a very low rent. Caretaker on premises or of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.
421 Madison Av. Tel. 850 Murray Hill.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices with GOOD LIGHT at LOW RENT, 16 feet wide with 10 feet of window; can be divided; $500, all service. Centre of transit. 191 BROADWAY, corner of DEY ST. Look at these fine OFFICES. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., and on premises.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERTHOLD SALINGER and SYLVAN L. ASCH, individually and as members of the firm of SALINGER & ASCH, Bankrupts.—No. 19,494.

Notice is hereby given that Berthold Salinger and Sylvan L. Asch, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 23d, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN LEPAU, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Lepau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 7th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN MAIER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Maier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK E. SAMUELS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Samuels, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 1st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—OSCAR C. REEVE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar C. Reeve, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 24th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—EDWARD A. SHIPMAN and THOMAS W. EVANS, trading as SHIPMAN & EVANS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20,518.

Edward A. Shipman and Thomas W. Evans were duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 22d, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 23d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st St.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
The location is the most exclusive in town.
Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza for booklet and further information.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
SPENCER ARMS
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8906.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,800. Supt. on premises.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

8 Rooms, $1,500.
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., Cor. 115th St.
6-7-8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $720-$900
All Light; Elevator and Hall Service.

The Summit
414-416 West 118th St.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
6 Large, Light Rooms, Elevator and All Improvements $600-$720
Apply on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER,
3,507 BROADWAY, Cor. 143d St.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
One block from Subway station.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms.14x19
Bedrooms......14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

MUST SUBLET
4 room ap't in exceptionally high-class non-elevator house. Very large rooms. Well planned; well finished. Exceptional low price if rented at once. See Superintendent.
542 W. 179th St. Near St. Nicholas Avenue

ST. REGIS COURT
Northwest Corner 152d St., Broadway.
8 rooms, all facing street, south...$100.00
7 rooms, facing Broadway.......... 70.00
5 rooms, beautiful river view...... 52.50
5 large, light rooms............... 45.00
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

ST. REGIS COURT,
northwest corner 152d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, facing Broadway............ $65.00
5 large, light rooms................ 40.00
These prices for 2-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
553 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor

RELDNAS HALL,
122d, 500 West, Cor. Amsterdam Av.
7 Room Apartment, $60.
All-night Phone and Elevator Service.
OWNER'S PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Eight Rooms and Bath.
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY.

To Sublet at a Big Reduction
32 East 64th St.
S. E. Cor. Mad. Av.
Apartment of 15 rooms and 6 baths, 9th Floor Corner, all outside rooms. In the "Verona," one of New York's finest apartment buildings. To sublet at an unusually attractive figure. Might also be leased partly furnished.
Apply Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Av. Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brysleigh Hall
BERGEN ST., AT NEW YORK AV.
4 and 5 large room apartments.
William Burt Greenman, Builder,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone 1751 Main, or Supt. on premises.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. KERN & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Lesser, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will offer for sale the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, hereinafter described.

Sealed bids for same will be received at the office of Henry Lesser, the Trustee, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and opened on the 6th day of November, 1914, at 2 P. M. Each bid must be in writing and must clearly state what it is for and must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Trustee or by cash for 10 per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The following is the property for which bids will be received:

(a) For all the merchandise contained in premises of the above-named bankrupt at 220 West 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and all the fixtures, trademarks and outstanding accounts belonging to the said bankrupt. The said property may be inspected at the premises above mentioned between the 26th day of October, 1914, and the day of the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Should the Trustee elect to reject any and all the bids, the said property will be sold at public auction sale by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 9th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in the forenoon of that day.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1914.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY LESSER, Trustee.
SIDNEY R. FLEISCHER, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood sells this day at his warehouse, 539 Broadway, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the equity in two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of Frank Tousey, Publisher, a corporation, which stock is pledged as security for indebtedness to the Lincoln Trust Company and Norma Hastings, as Executors, said sale being subject thereto.

Dated October 26th, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.
55 John Street, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 9th day of November, 1914, at the same time and place.

Dated October 26th, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. M. B. RUBBER CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 26th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 12:30 P. M., at Keyport, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of real estate, machinery and fixtures used for manufacturing rubber goods; also raw and finished material, fixtures, furniture, office furniture, etc.. Sealed bids will be opened at 12 noon, on Oct. 26th, 1914. Auction sale starts at 12:30 P. M.

WILLIAM S. CREEVEY, Trustee.
EDW. B. LEVY, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, and BILDER & BILDER, Newark, N. J., Attorneys for Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRONO-KINETOGRAPH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of films, reels, Kinetograph machinery, and all appliances connected with the Kinetograph business, office furniture and fixtures, also a certificate of stock in Harry Lauder's Film Co., claim against Harry Lauder's Film Co., & claim against Cort-Kitsel Co.

H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Trustee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Trustee 115 Bway, New York.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND Referee
45 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of David Weiss.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 8 Washington Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ostrich feathers, plumes, raw and finished products, fixtures, safe, machines, etc..

JULIUS H. REITER, Assignee,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY J. BLOCK, Attorney for Assignee,
261 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of NATHAN TEKULSKY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day Monday the 26th day of October, 1914, at 2 P. M., at 15 W. 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of shirt waists, piece goods, laces, trimmings, machines, safe, fixtures, &c.

HEMAN B. WILSON, JR., Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee,
277 Broadway, New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The centre of the tropical disturbance is probably not far north of the Yucatan Channel and thus far it has apparently not developed any considerable force, and the only indications on the Gulf Coast were some light rains and some moderate to fresh northeast to north winds. Another disturbance of fair proportions has moved from the Canadian Northwest to Ontario.

Over the East, Central, and Southwest portions of the country the weather was also fair except in Texas, where there were local rains.

There will be local rains Monday and probably Tuesday near the Gulf Coast, and on Monday or Monday night in Northern New York and Northern New England. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday; probably rain in north. Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England, and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday; probably rain by night. Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	62	53	4 P. M.	62	52
6 A. M.	62	50	6 P. M.	64	50
9 A. M.	63	49	9 P. M.	63	48
12 M.	55	52	11 P. M.	60	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 12:02 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 9:30 P. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.4 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:15—331 10 Av.; N. Cobbler	Slight
2:10—293 112 St.; S. Boss	Slight
3:40—91 Park Row; Simpson & Co.	Slight
4:40—318 E. 107 St.; T. Rossetti	Slight
8:55—546 E. 117 St.; A. Kenbuik	Slight
9:15—344 E. 118 St.; not given	Slight
11:40—145-147 W. 10 St.; I. Cohen	Slight
11:50—477 W. 143 St.; M. Murray	Slight
11:50—523 E. 13 St.; L. Lacugna	Slight
P.M.	
1:20—406 W. 57 St.; Mrs. De Voe	$200
1:35—120 W. 114 St.; F. Farrell	None
1:50—Front 503 Cortlandt Av.; W. Schwarz	Slight
3:25—937 Tiffany St.; M. Markowitz	Slight
4:00—101 Attorney St.; P. Rosenbluth	None
4:15—Front 85 Varick St.; Degnon Contracting Co.	$10
4:50—268 7 St.; I. Wells	None
5:40—421 E. 151 St.; H. Laueback	None
5:45—3,854 3 Av.; A. Auder	Slight
6:15—525 W. 49 St.; T. Pigkmidsski	Slight
6:46—740 German Place; L. Abrahams	Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 368 Times Towntown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,500. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory, and chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; would like $3 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 143 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Make money in auto inn, raising poultry and selling goods; imposing Colonial house, 10 high rooms, 6 open fireplaces; stable; country store with goods; two acres corner lot, opposite P. O.; shade trees; short distance from 100-acre lake stocked by State, lined with cottages, and ocean resort; free clams and fish; highest village; 25 miles from Boston; in poultry belt; price $3,500; $700 cash. Photo at Chapin Farm Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house; 10 acres; orange belt; $1,300; easy terms. 590 East 170th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET.
94 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square.
Whole or half.
See janitor or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Col. Av. & 72d St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

Carnegie Hall Studio, furnished; two rooms, bath, and very large studio. L 173 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Economy

ROOM to rent with every home privilege, in small, attractive apartment of business girl, upper west side. X 344 Times Annex.

This advertisement appeared in The Times on Sunday, Oct. 18, at a cost of 60 cents.

As eleven replies were received in quick order, it was an economical investment.

High-class rooms are quickly rented to desirable people through the Furnished Rooms column of The New York Times.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease.
W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house; 7 rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one bock from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 153 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 5 West 74th St., in first-class condition; exceptional location; will rent for $2,000; references required; seen by appointment only. Telephone Audubon 2726.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A—A—A—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Nos. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Supt.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Desirable, completely furnished four-room suite, opposite Columbia University; electric light, elevator; or a five-room apartment. 527 West 121st St.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside. Apartment 3.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West, X 370 Times Annex.

Very desirable 4-room apartment; $90 month. Apt. 51, 600 West 115th St.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left. Restaurant.
Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

105 East 15th, (Subway, overlooking Union Sq.)—Parlor suite, outside rooms; elevators, steam, and telephone; piano; $12. Apt. 71.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 rooms and bath, south of 65th St., for 5 months. Reply Y 201 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2030 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

39th, 52 West.—Entire 2d floor, two large rooms, unfurnished or furnished; electric light, telephone extension; excellent service.

244 WEST 104TH.—8 light, very attractive rooms; $85 to $100; exceptional transportation; elevator; concessions.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

522 West 148th St.—5 and 6 room apartments; modern improvements; reasonable rent.

252 West 85th St., between West End Av. and Broadway; rents $1,200 to $1,250.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Large, sunnw floor, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th, off 5th Av. Reasonable rent.

57th, 47 East, 348 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made, large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Large back parlor; southern exposure; small rooms, with board.

63D, 23 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board, telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

36TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; 'phone. Greeley 2423.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; good table and excellent service; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8; Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board

73D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room, with dressing room; exceptional house and table; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; large room; private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D ST., 109 WEST, (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; baths every floor; superior table; references.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Double and single rooms; electric light; private lavatory; phone; very near 6th and 9th Av. "L" and Subway; refined family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; select family hotel; large, pleasant room, $11 one, $16 two; two medium size, $8-$9; together or separately, including board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

COUPLE, FAMILY, desiring comfortable home within city limits; avoiding noisy, unpleasant features; 9c communication, Grand Central, Subway; exceptional surroundings; homelike. Reasonable, X 362 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—Two rooms and bath, hot water, meals optional. Tel. Forest Hills 6424.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Table board by two Jewish gentlemen in private family; near Columbus Av., 65th St.; no other guests. M 94 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

3D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water, dressing room; $4.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

58D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable, gentleman. Stevens.

62D ST., 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

13TH, 104 WEST, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath.

41ST ST., 133 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; men only; $2.50 up.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished rooms; steam; all conveniences; select.

52D ST., 338 WEST.—Nicely furnished large small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable, well-heated rooms; quiet house; telephone.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

56th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large small rooms; private bath; telephone; near Subway, L.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome room with alcove; select location; all conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; heated; telephone; one flight; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; handsome rooms; steam; $4, $6.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson. Columbus 7915.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; select house.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 5475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, small; running water; electricity; telephone.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. S 47 Times.

73D, 187 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room; steam heat and plenty of hot water; $6; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant double, single skylight rooms; gentlemen; office, physician, dentist.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, all conveniences; privilege light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, connecting; private bath and lavatory.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

92D, 214 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apt. A, 5th floor. 2709 Riverside.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; attractive large room; southern aspect.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, RUNNING WATER; $5 AND $3 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Entire second floor, private bath; two double rooms; electricity.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished front room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway, West End.)—Large, light, heated room; no other roomers; exceptional. Telephone 6134 Riverside, Apartment 4 E.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family; gentleman. Phillips.

111TH ST., 605 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6269 Morningside.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful connecting rooms; sunny single room, private bath; superior furnishings; no transients. Bishop.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Heights.—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $14, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE; southern exposure; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two outside rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 37.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

151ST ST. AND BROADWAY, (3,657 Broadway.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; three windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; meals optional; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8110. Apartment 2B.

156TH ST., 501 WEST.—Attractive light room; modern conveniences; telephone; private family; no other roomer; "L," Subway. $3. Conried.

180TH ST., 700 WEST.—Subway; large, small furnished room; electricity, telephone; suitable for gentleman or couple; moderate. Beck.

187TH ST., 600 WEST.—Beautiful front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable. Schrage.

AMSTERDAM AV., 430, (Cor. 81st St.)—Front rooms, nicely furnished; one block from Subway, elevated. Field.

Attractive floor in private house or en suite; decorations to suit. 59 West 56th St.

BROADWAY.—Would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobeou, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Handsomely furnished room with bath in the high-class Sonoma Apartments; very desirable central location; refined business man with best credentials only considered. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

LENOX AV., 26.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment hallroom; all improvements; Subway. Apartment 10.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—2 newly furnished rooms; nurse or business woman preferred. Call or phone after 4 P. M., Apartment 22. Tel. 1100 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 266 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136th.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

43D, (338 Madison Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; also suite; furnished, unfurnished.

76th, 32 East.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

MANAGER vaudeville theatre; energetic, willing, ambitious, bright, experienced; state qualifications. Box M 95 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Complete courses. Individual instruction. 80 driving lessons, repairing; license guaranteed and positions furnished through State Chauffeur Employment Agency.
NEW-WAY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
870 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail-order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dressmakers—Milliners

Thirty cents a line

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. S 25 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

DESIGNER, MALE OR FEMALE, ON POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS, POSSESSING ORIGINAL IDEAS, WANTED BY A LIVE PHILA. MANUFACTURER; WELL-ADVERTISED LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. M 21 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good penman, some telephone switchboard experience preferred; wages $6 start. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY of education and refinement who has entree in the New York smart set, can earn an excellent weekly wage; communicate for further particulars R. W. 98 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Employment Agencies.

A RECEPTION LADY, $30 weekly; executive, 30-35 years old; tall, pleasing personality; unusual opportunity. Call 1:30 Monday, Hopkins Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—Well educated, over 12 years' experience important and confidential work; modern efficiency methods. L 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert, financial statements, controlling accounts, trial balance; $10-$12. E. R. 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; trial balances, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F 61 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young Irish girl, lately landed, wishes position as chambermaid or light house work; will take charge of baby; private family. Sonn, 351 East 87th.

CLERK.—Young girl, 18, with two years' experience, seeks position in office; can furnish best of references as to character, ability, and honesty. Address E. C. McNamara, 35 Carter St., Elmhurst, L. I.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist seeks position; have had several years' experience; am accurate and willing; can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address M. Krause, 625 East 12th St., city.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—English widow, college graduate, desires position as companion, governess, or mother's help; references. Address F. R., 2,519 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Refined Protestant widow desires position as companion to lady, attendant, or supervising housekeeper. L 58 Times.

COMPANION or private secretary; refined woman; excellent references. P. O., 216 East 17th.

COOK.—Institution, sanitarium, private; experienced; country preferred. X 367 Times Annex.

COOK.—Swedish woman cook; best city reference; wages $70. T 1,152 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers, home, out; rates reduced; show work; street or evening dress; references. West, 304 West 114th.

DRESSMAKER, French, competent; by day; $4. 48 West 12th St. Chelsea 4076.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, middle-aged woman of refinement desires position of managing housekeeper to elderly couple, bachelor, or widower; best references. P. O. Box 164, Ridgefield, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Refined Swiss woman as managing housekeeper; experienced and capable; best of references. Address V. H., 1,205 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

LADY to make herself generally useful in household; good needlewoman. L 159 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; work home, out; open drying. Hinds, 67 West 99th.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. P. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 84th St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, German and French, seeks position; good references. M 75 Times.

NURSE.—Graduate; wishes position in doctor's office; city reference. Leibson, 3,675 Broadway.

NURSE, graduate, wishes position in doctor's office; city reference. Leibson, 3,675 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious, willing, ambitious worker; high school education; three years' experience; understands office work thoroughly; salary reasonable; Christian. L 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright beginner desires position; moderate salary. Frances Harris, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Few months' experience; competent, bright American girl; excellent school record; no agency; $6. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; number years' experience; engineering, commercial; good English education; highest indorsement faithfulness; efficiency. Cameron, L 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bill clerk; three years' excellent experience; intelligent, capable, American; no agency; $8-$10. L 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 2 years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. L 363, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. N 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for his efficient stenographer immediately, Telephone Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; conscientious, rapid, accurate; references; $12. L 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, obliging, businesslike, no clock watcher; accurate; beginner; $6-$8. P. H. 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, desires position; quick, accurate, experienced. B., 814 Hewitt Place, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly and correctly; refined American; $8. L 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' commercial experience; thoroughly businesslike; $15. L 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business education; reference; $7. L 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Complete, up-to-date American girl. Quickly, L 356 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate, public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TUTOR OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—German, French, English; music. L 124 Times.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—Young girl wishes position with private family as waitress or parlor maid; have four years' reference from last place. Address N. McDermott, care of Black, 333 West 43d St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus Established 1890.

COLORED HELP, city, country, references, procurable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS, together or separate; desirable girls; personal reference; $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, young Irish girl; excellent reference; willing; obliging; $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

N. Y. AGENCY, 41 West 99th.—Competent help supplied all trades. Phone 4793 River.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty Cents a Line.

USED CARS SACRIFICED.
Must make room for new models. Therefore will sacrifice the following cars:

F. I. A. T. four passenger	$400
Packard touring car	250
Marmon roadster	350
Oakland roadster	425
American underslung tourist	550
Lozier light four touring	1,250
Hupmobile roadster	525
Hupmobile touring car	550

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway at 53d St.

A few unusual bargains in 1914 and 1915 used but overhauled and guaranteed Chandler light six cars, $850 to $1,200; also Isotta Fraschini, 45 H. P., with touring and limousine bodies, $800; Hupmobile 1914 touring, electric starter and lighting, fine condition, $750; Reo touring, $400.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 245 West 55th St., New York.

Canceled contract forces sacrifice of 1915 model automobile, list price $1,075, at very low figure, with full factory guarantee; electric equipment. A. E. S. Co., 2 Rector St., Room 627.

Studebaker touring car, 1912 model, like new in both condition and appearance; has every possible equipment and many extras; $425. Duiguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Hupmobile—1914 touring car, with full electric equipment; only run 2,300 miles and cannot be told from new; has many extras. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New and used motor trucks for sale. A variety of sizes, and easy terms, whether new or second hand. S 1 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

WE BEG TO OFFER FOR RENT
PIERCE AND PACKARD
LIMOUSINE AND LANDAULET
CARS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
FINEST EQUIPMENT, VERY BEST
SERVICE AND RIGHT RATES.
HESS BROS.
3650 BRYANT. 212 W. 43D ST.

For Hire—My beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; special rates to reliable party by the month. Steve, 206 E. 33d St. Murray Hill 1005.

Packard touring and limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. Phone 4832 and 4421 Harlem.

Will rent to private party high-class Packard limousine. Owner will drive. Schneider. 587 Park Av.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly upwards; owner drives; $275 monthly; references. Columbus 7954.

Ford touring cars; competent chauffeurs; $10, 8 hours; $1.50 per hour. Phone Columbus 8282.

For Rent—Packard landaulet; monthly; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Hotchkiss town car, week or month; reasonable. Harris. Telephone 4122 Columbus.

$3 hour up; private appearance; open, closed. Packard Renting Co., Murray Hill 114.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE Automobile.—We offer special inducements in the new Fireproof Garage, 474 West 130th St.; finest garage in the city; storage for live cars from $18 up per month; dead storage from $5 to $8; gasoline, 18c.; special attention given to repair work and painting.

Commercial trucks stored on 129th St., near Amsterdam Av., in fireproof garage; storage for live trucks, $20 and up; gasoline and oil at low prices. Office, 474 West 130th St.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. "Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents."

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Latest model six-passenger touring; foreign or Simplex only. G 16 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled; labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960—1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, 'phone 7958 Cortlandt; books opened, disentangled, systematized, investigations; special arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; terms moderate.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; good penman; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balance. M 39 Times.

ANTIQUES RESTORED by expert workman, 25 years' experience, at your residence or shop; highest possible references. Michael Goff, 190 West 100th. Tel. 4785 River.

A YOUNG MAN, capable of taking full charge of an office, expert double entry bookkeeper, stenographer; have been employed as Assistant Treasurer and General Manager; also understands accounting methods; moderate salary to start; not afraid of long hours or work. L 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN, 25; seven years' experience at all branches of office work; able correspondent; well versed in modern collection methods; can take entire charge; good education; unquestionable references; moderate salary. M 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY desires change; quick, accurate; salesmanship experience; will consider position few hours evenings. L 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, expert, married, seeks engagement; thoroughly efficient every branch and detail; twelve years' practical experience. M 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in every detail; married; age 28; A1 correspondent; 12 years' business experience; best references. Box M 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, recommended; capable, hard worker, and trustworthy; moderate salary. W 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; married; thoroughly competent take charge of office; references. L 153 Times.

BOY—Intelligent, neat; references for trustworthiness; good penman. Osborne, L 352 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, stock or assistant shipping clerk. Tulop, 313 East 78th St.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT and estimator; 20 years' experience; large country residences preferred; first-class reference. M 44 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN.—Can handle correspondence, do stenography, typewriting, shipping, and sell goods; at present employed, but would like to connect with reliable concern. Address C. J. Stubner, 311 West 91st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, single; eight years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic; accustomed to driving ladies, children; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillies, 227 West 50th St. Tel. Circle 2428.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (American,) 27, single, wishes position; careful driver; reliable; references. Behr, 1,666 2d Av., care of Leimbach, 4673 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, six years' experience, own repairing, generally useful, wishes private position. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position with private family; city or country; willing to be useful around house. Baardson, 1,190 Stebbins Av., care Larson.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; makes repairs; private or commercial; also other position. William Preetzel, 202 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Couple, English, chauffeur, cook; both thoroughly experienced; references. Willett, 266 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR, white, wishes position private family; seven years' experience; best references. Address Thos. Hart, 220 East 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wishes position private family; careful driver; willing to be useful. John Beisler, 1,319 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Machinist; 12 years' experience; good reference. J. Glinsbecker, 298 Lexington Av.

CLEAN-CUT MAN, 35, able, intelligent, wants position; assume responsibilities, handle numerous details, confidential, or other. M 49 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Hardware man, 35, 11 years' experience, two years as buyer, open for position as clerk or any inside position; good references. Hardware, L 150 Times.

CLOAK SALESMAN WITH GOOD, ESTABLISHED TRADE WANTS THE FOLLOWING LINES: CHILDREN'S COATS, MISSES' AND JUNIOR COATS, MISSES' AND JUNIOR SUITS; ONLY CONCERNS MAKING A SPECIALTY OF EACH LINE NEED ANSWER. BOX N 12 TIMES.

ENGINEERING GRADUATE, nine years' technical and executive experience with prominent New York corporation, desires connection of promising future; references very highest; present compensation minor importance. L 337 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On Oct. 9, in Hotel Manhattan or New York streets, pearl bar pin, nine small pearls strung on gold wire. Finder will receive reward far exceeding value of pin. Y 219 Times Annex.

LOST—At Guffanti's Restaurant, 7th Av. and 26th St., in ladies' room, lady's cameo ring, surrounded with diamonds; $50 reward; no questions asked. E. Gordon, 41 Park Row.

LOST—Oct. 21, two-stone diamond ring, between St. Nicholas, Broadway, 179th-181st Sts.; liberal reward. 664 West 179th. Van Steenburgh.

LOST—Brooch, horseshoe of pearls, initials on back; liberal reward. Cashier, San Remo Hotel.

LOST—Sigma X key, marked E. C. S. Reward if returned to Apt. 51, 423 West 118th St.

LOST—Gold ring, solitaire; close prong setting; reward. J. Bawden, 101 Waverly Pl.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram fob A. F. N.; reward. A. F. North, 30 Ferry St.

LOST—On Park or 3d Avs., diamond pin; $10 reward. Beinhauer, 780 Park Av.

REWARD.—Diamond brooch, Oct. 20, between Bronxville, N. Y., and Philadelphia; three medium stones, gold and black enamel. Burke Stone, Bronxville.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wednesday, Maltese cat, Sylvester, white spot on throat, brass nail-studded collar; suitable reward. Return Mottet, 47 West 20th St.

LOST—Boston brindle bulldog, brown coat, with white legs, neck; plate on collar H. J. Peacock, No. 120; reward. S 8 Times.

LOST—Yorkshire Terrier, long haired, answers to name Gyp; liberal reward. 163 West 97th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

$25 REWARD—Small white West Highland terrier; had red harness. 18 West 52d.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Want to invest from five to twenty thousand dollars in live manufacturing proposition, in line of gasoline engines or accessories; will consider straight sale or partnership arrangement if proposition is satisfactory. L 341 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING company desires responsible and capable party to act as Eastern representative for their output; must be able to finance sales and office. Apply Schwab, Room 1009, 303 5th Av.

Use your spare time to build up a mail-order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PLANT in good running order desires partner with executive ability to handle office and selling. $5,000 to $10,000 required. L 345 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer retiring from business will sacrifice stock of ladies' waists and petticoats; seasonable goods. Silverman, 126 5th Av.

TREASURER desired in successful manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 209 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, 900 seats, with roof garden; extraordinary proposition. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

Part of millinery store to sublet; suitable for furs, dresses, or similar line; location 42d St., near 5th Av. L 104 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Investigations. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, 194 Bowery. (Bank Building.)

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5356. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty Cents a Line.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
A full line of new and slightly used Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter and Bookkeeper's Desks, Chairs, Tables, Upright Files, Sectional Bookcases, &c., at interesting prices. 'Phone Franklin 3870.
The Office Furniture Trading Co.,
275 Canal St., near Broadway.

Lady, leaving city, will sell at great sacrifice complete furniture for six rooms. Telephone Columbus 3829. 236 West 55th.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
We have large stock to select from; small and medium size; many new; woods, mahogany, walnut, oak, art finishes; rents $3.50 up.
Used Uprights, Players, Baby Grands.
$75. $300. $450.
Quality Bargains for the critical.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, (Mfrs.),
23 East 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Will buy contents houses, flats, pianos, carpets. George, 155 East 125th. Phone 1299 Harlem.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

COOK, HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, experienced cook; also houseworker; with good references. Mura, 138 East 59th St.

EVENING WORK by refined American, 32; employed in Wall St.; used to handling cash; best references. L 170 Times.

GARDENER and useful man; English; age 45; single; a good, capable, and reliable man; has good references. Address F. Bland, care of Mr. Wenmaker, 363 West 42d St., New York.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD COOK, Japanese, experienced; bachelors' apartments, small family; city, country; long reference. Kay, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, experienced and reliable, wants situation in private family; has best references. Address S. H., 886 9th Av.

JANITOR.—Industrious and reliable couple wish opening in east side house. S. Straim, 232 East 96th St.

LEGAL.—Recent graduate of Yale College and Yale Law School desires legal or executive position, where moral character and energy count. Box 1,018, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE MAN.—Young man desires position as office man; experienced in bookkeeping; A1 references. S. S., care of Messar, 222 East 87th.

PLUMBER.—Family man; absolutely capable and reliable; seeks opening with reputable concern. M. Terrace, 199 East 96th St.

SALESMAN of electrical apparatus and supplies, technical graduate, six years' selling experience, both New York City and traveling, seeks interview with manufacturer or jobber who might use his services. L 164 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, in ladies' coats; young man, neat appearance, good city trade, good references, wishes to connect with reliable ladies' coats' manufacturing concern. Write Charles Simms, 152 E. 106th St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, thoroughly competent. L 351 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction and estimator on buildings; 15 years' experience on buildings of all kinds; reference. M 43 Times.

TUTOR.—College man, experienced, will tutor, teach during day; references. X 374 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 23, thoroughly educated, energetic and honest, two years' study of law; three years' experience as correspondent, wishes position; references; salary $15. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, energetic, neat, quick, and accurate, three years' business experience, desires position. L 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as office man; experienced in bookkeeping; A1 references. F. S., care of Nessor, 222 East 87th St.

YOUNG MAN, college garduate, business, technical training, desires evening employment. L 331 Times Downtown.

LEGISLATIVE QUIZ BY CITIZENS' UNION

Completes Non-Partisan Report on the Qualifications of Candidates.

INDORSES MANY AS FIT

Comments on Present Members Renominated and Finds Several with Records Unsatisfactory.

The report of the Citizens' Union on the New York City candidates for the State Senate, and on candidates for Assembly in Kings, Queens, and Richmond, was made public yesterday.

This is the report on the Senate candidates:

SECOND DISTRICT—QUEENS.

Bernard H. Patten, (Dem.,) requests for information not answered. Present Senator, poor record.

Christian Weiland, (Rep.,) age 48; Assemblyman, 1910, with fairly good record. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

Lucien Knapp, (Prog.,) age 49; manufacturer. Favors all questions with qualification on home rule.

Dennis J. Harte, (Ind.) Democrat. Views not secured.

THIRD DISTRICT—KINGS.

Thomas H. Cullen, (Dem.,) age 49; marine insurance; Assembly '96-'98, State Senator '99-'14; poor record of votes. Questions not answered.

Raplh Waldo Bowman, (Rep.,) age 44; lawyer. Favors all questions except on election boards. Indorsed.

Frederick W. Moore, (Prog.) Favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles C. Wise, (Dem.,) age 45; insurance agent. Questions not answered.

Charles C. Lockwood, (Rep.,) age 37; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Orrin L. Forrester, (Prog.,) age 48. Favors all questions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

William J. Heffernan, (Dem.,) age 41; real estate; present Senator, bad record. Favors all questions.

Charles I. Engel, (Rep.,) age 39; lawyer. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Barth S. Cronin, (Prog.,) age 56; contractor; Democrat; Senator '09-'11, generally poor record. Favors all questions.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

William B. Carswell, (Dem.,) age 31; lawyer; present Senator; poor record of vetes. Favors all questions.

Charles F. Murphy, (Rep.,) age 38; lawyer; Assemblyman '04-'09; good record. Favors all questions with qualified views as to local measures. Indorsed.

John B. Neary, (Prog.,) requests for information not answered.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel J. Carroll, (Dem.,) age 39; manufacturer. Makes clear attitude generally on legislation and desire to follow leadership of Gov. Glynn. Present Senator, bad record.

Thomas Ritchie, (Rep.,) age 56; noncommital on questions.

Ward H. Ream, (Prog.,) age 28; civil engineer; favors all questions. Indorsed.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Fennelly, (Dem.,) age 31; lawyer; favors all questions.

Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., (Rep.,) age 35; lawyer; Senator 1909-1910; present Assemblyman. Good record. Indorsed.

Andrew Colwin, (Prog.,) age 45; lawyer. Favors questions.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Algernon Nova, (Dem.,) lawyer. Request for information not answered.

Robert Lawson, (Rep.,) lawyer. Questions not answered.

John Bulck, Jr., (Prog.,) Deputy Sheriff. Views not secured.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Herman H. Torborg, (Dem.,) real estate and insurance; present Senator; poor record.

Alfred J. Gilchrist, (Rep.,) lawyer; Senator 1907-1908; opposed Anti-Race Track Gambling bills; thoroughly bad record. Questions not answered.

George U. Forbell, (Prog.,) age 46; builder. Satisfactory answers to questions. Indorsed.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—NEW YORK.

Christopher D. Sullivan, (Dem.;) Senator 1907-1914, with continuous thoroughly bad record.

Daniel Wildi, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 32; adjuster. Uncertain about election officials. Record does not inspire confidence.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Henry W. Doll, (Dem.) Requests for information not answered.

Herman Weiss, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 45; lawyer; Rep. Favors questions. Indorsed.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James J. Walker, (Dem.) Assembly 1910-1914; poor record; supporting organization.

William G. Rose, (Rep.) Request for information not answered.

Patrick T. Canavan, (Prog.,) age 46; real estate. Favorable answers to questions.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James A. Foley, (Dem.,) lawyer; Assemblyman 1907-1912; Senator 1913-1914; able, but showed little independence. Questions not answered.

John J. Doubieday, (Rep.) Favors all questions.

Andrew J. Mullaney, (Prog.,) age 50; retired manufacturer. Favors all questions.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

John J. Boylan, (Dem.;) real estate, insurance; Assembly 1910-1912; present Senator; poor record. Questions not answered.

Francis P. Coughlin, (Rep.-Prog.,) requests for information not answered.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert F. Wagner, (Dem.,) age 37; lawyer; Assembly, '04-'07; Senator, '08-'14; Lieut. Gov., '13-'14. Influential and effective legislator, thoroughly partisan, but supported some important legislation. Satisfactory answers to questions.

Llyle Evans Mahan, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 33; lawyer; Prog. Answers questions favorably. Indorsed.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter R. Herrick, (Dem.,) lawyer; Assemblyman, '11; Senator, '13-'14; supported some valuable measures, but failed to exhibit independence. Questions not answered.

Ogden L. Mills, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 30; lawyer; active party man. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Henry W. Pollock, (Dem.,) age 36; lawyer; Senator, '10-'14; fathered valuable legislation; generally lacking independence. Favors all questions.

William M. Bennett, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 45; lawyer; Assembly, '08-'10; record conspicuous for good public service. Favors questions with modified views on home rule. Indorsed.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Simpson, (Dem.,) age 43; lawyer; Senator, 13-'14. Failed to exhibit independence. Favors questions.

Frederick A. Higgins, (Rep.,) age 43; Assembly, '10-'11; Appraiser of Port, 12-'14; good legislative record. Answers questions favorably. Indorsed.

Henry Salant, (Prog.,) lawyer; Senator, '13; good record. Favors all questions.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Irving J. Joseph, (Dem.,) lawyer. Request for information not answered.

Jeremiah G. Keleher, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 29; tile setter; Prog. Favors home rule and other important policies. Indorsed.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

John J. Dunnigan, (Dem.,) requests for information not answered.

Morris Schector, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 36; lawyer; Senator, '12, with mixed record. Questions not answered.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

William C. Rowland, (Dem.,) newspaper man. Questions not answered.

George Cromwell, (Rep.,) age 54; lawyer; Boro. Pres. Richmond, '98-'13; favors questions generally. Indorsed.

John E. Sickels, (Prog.,) age 56. Favors all questions.

Assembly—Kings County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Alfred B. Carson, (Dem.,) age 23; reporter. Noncommital on electoral matters; favors other questions.

R. Hunter McQuistion, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 35; lawyer, Rep.; present Assemblyman, good record. Answers to questions satisfactory. Indorsed.

SECOND DISTRICT.

William J. Gillen, (Dem.,) Assemblyman, '09-'14, poor record.

George W. Gibbons, (Rep.,) aged 69; lawyer. Request for information not answered.

F. Bennett, (Prog.,) age 21; settlement worker. Favors all questions.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank J. Taylor, (Dem.,) age 29; Assemblyman, '13-'14, poor record. Questions not answered.

William J. F. Zimmerman, (Rep.,) age 31; trucking. Questions not answered.

Lawrence M. Barbieri, (Prog.,) age 21; Sup't Bldg. Construction. Favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.,) request for information not answered.

George Langhorst, (Rep.,) Assemblyman, '02, '12-'14, poor record. Questions not answered.

J. C. Wilson, (Prog.,) no information.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Gilbert H. Rhoades, (Dem.,) age 28; lawyer. Favors questions other than on electoral procedure.

Fred. G. Milligan, Jr., (Rep.,) age 38; lawyer. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

Robert C. Shephard, (Prog.,) age 38; appraiser. Favors all questions.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James M. Golding, (Dem.,) age 23; opposed to home rule; answers otherwise satisfactory.

Nathan D. Shapiro, (Rep.,) age 27; lawyer. Noncommittal on questions.

George H. Ittleman, (Prog.,) age 73; lawyer; present Assemblyman, satisfactory record. Indorsed.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel F. Farrell, (eDm.,) age 44; present Assemblyman, bad record.

John Olson, (Rep.,) age 26; typewriter machinist. Questions not answered.

Daniel Mulcahy, (Prog.) Request for information not answered.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John J. McKeon, (Dem.,) liquors; Assemblyman, 1909-14; bad record.

A. Frank Sheeron, (Rep.,) age 31; sales manager. Questions not answered.

R. F. Timms, (Prog.,) Request for information not answered.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Frederick S. Burr, (Dem.,) real estate; Assembly, 1913; poor record. Questions not answered.

Eldridge F. Hills, (Rep.,) age 36; lawyer. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

William J. McRoberts, (Prog.,) age 51; contractor; present Assemblyman; poor record.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Walter R. Kuhn, (Dem.,) age 26; lawyer. Undecided on municipal elections question; favors others.

Fred M. Ahern, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 29; lawyer; Rep. Assemblyman, 1911-12-14; satisfactory record. Satisfactory answers to questions. Indorsed.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Albert J. Baruth, (Dem.,) age 25; lawyer. Favors all questions except change of primary district.

George R. Brennan, (Rep.,) age 29; lawyer; present Assemblyman, excellent record. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

A. Ludlow Perkins, (Prog.) Favors all questions. Other information not given.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

William Godnick, (Dem.,) age 30; lawyer. Non-committal on short ballot, favors other questions except civil service election officers.

William T. Simpson, (Rep.,) age 28; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

William H. Tappey, (Prog.,) age 59; manufacturer. Favors all questions.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Herman Kramer, (Dem.,) age 46; wagon manufacturer; present Assemblyman, poor record. Questions not answered.

Charles Schmitt, (Rep.,) lithographer; Assemblyman, 1912, with poor record. Questions not answered.

James E. Holts, (Prog.,) age 47; undertaker. Favors short ballot and use of schoolhouses for polling places.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

John P. La Frenz, (Dem.,) age 38; foreman; present Assemblyman, satisfactory record. Questions not answered.

Stewart Engel, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 34; lawyer. Prog. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES J. PHELAN, (Dem.,) age 31; Secretary; present Assemblyman, unsatisfactory record. Favors questions.

Benjamine B. Mullen, (Rep.,) age 58; corporation Inspector. Promises to maintain an open mind on questions not answered.

Walter B. Cosgrove, (Prog.,) age 44; bricklayer. Favors all questions.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

James F. Decker, (Dem.,) age 56; undertaker. Opposed to municipal, elections, and polling place questions.

Samuel R. Green, (Rep.,) age 36; wholesale druggist; present Assemblyman, with fairly good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Patrick J. Conroy, (Prog.) Favorable attitude on questions.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick D. Ulrich, (Dem.,) age 47; illustrator; Assemblyman, '13, poor record. Favors questions.

Frederick A. Wells, (Rep.,) importer. Questions not answered.

Wallace H. Erskine, (Prog.,) age 28; credit mgr. Favors all questions.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Francis M. Curran, (Dem.,) age 38; undertaker. Questions not answered.

Almeth W. Hoff, (Rep.,) age 35; Assemblyman, '11, '12, '14; valuable legislator. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

William C. McKee, (Prog.,) age 44; lawyer. Favors all questions. Qualifications for office recognized.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

William A. Decker, (Dem.) Request for information not answered.

William Pruss, (Rep.,) age 34; pharmacist. Views not secured.

Henry Scheidemann, (Prog.,) age 37; grocer; present Assemblyman, poor record.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

William A. Sprenger, (Dem.) Requests for information not answered.

August C. Flamman, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 24; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Indorsed.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Isaac Mendelsohn, (Dem.,) clerk. Requests for further information not answered.

Charles C. G. Sprenger, (Rep.,) age 54; railway mileage computer. Answers satisfactory. Indorsed.

Henry C. Karpen, (Prog.,) age 45; present Assemblyman, poor record. Favors questions.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Maurice De Young, (Dem.) Request for information not answered.

Charles H. Duff, (Rep.) Request for information not answered.

Christopher F. Mack, (Prog.,) age 48; physician. Favors all questions.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank Sullivan, (Dem.) Request for information not answered.

Nathan B. Finkelstein, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 28; lawyer. Favors all questions except one on primary districts. Indorsed.

Assembly—Queens County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., (Dem.,) present Assemblyman, poor record.

Thomas F. Doyle, (Rep.,) age 32; lawyer; questions not answered.

Henry Martin, (Prog.,) age 61; real estate agent; non-committal on municipal elections and home rule; favors other questions.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Peter J. McGarry, (Dem.,) present Assemblyman, bad record.

Frederick L. Schnorr, (Rep.,) request for information not answered.

Benjamin B. De Witt, (Prog.,) age 25; Secretary New York University; favors all questions; indorsed.

THIRD DISTRICT.

William H. O'Hare, (Dem.,) age 38; lawyer; favors all questions.

Charles Seyffarth, (Rep.,) age 41; importer; questions not answered.

Horace Shimell, (Prog.,) age 42; editor; favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

George E. Polhemus, (Dem.,) age 27; lawyer; favors all questions.

James S. Eadie, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 27; lawyer; present Rep. Assemblyman; good record; favors all questions; indorsed.

Assembly—Richmond County.

Stephen D. Stephens, (Dem.,) copyist in Surrogate's office; questions not answered.

George A. Wood, (Rep.,) age 44; real estate and insurance; favors most questions; indorsed.

James Laing, (Prog.,) aged 45; real estate and insurance; favors all questions.

WHITMAN DISCUSSES QUIGG.

District Attorney Says Court, Not He, Dismissed Indictments.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman returned to the city yesterday from a campaign trip through the State. He was asked if he had any comment to make on the remarkable success of Lemuel Ely Quigg, whom Job Hedges called Mr. Whitman's closest and cleverest political adviser, in the three big criminal cases in which he (Quigg) had appeared. Mr. Whitman said:

"My office has disposed of something like 76,000 cases during my administration, and the fact that it appears that of them Mr. Quigg was counsel for the defense or associated with the defense only three times indicates how little his office has appeared in criminal cases.

"Relative to the cases themselves, I may say that District Attorneys do not dismiss indictments. Two of the indictments referred to as having been dismissed were dismissed in open court with the full knowledge of all the facts in the possession of a Supreme Court Justice. I believe in both cases the Judge presiding was Justice Vernon M. Davis.

"As to the third, the Siegel and Vogel cases, the statement is made substantially that Mr. Quigg appeared associated with Mr. Stanchfield on the motion for a change of venue. This was very vigorously opposed by my office, in fact, so bitterly by Mr. Train representing me—I myself was engaged in the Becker trial at the time—that the court rather objected to his extremely earnest manner of presenting the opposition.

"THE TIMES says that when Judge Blanchard decided against us and granted the order for a change of venue 'Mr. Whitman did not appeal.' Such an order is not appealable by the People. See Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 518."

Mr. Whitman will speak tonight at a mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy. Leaving there he will go to Brooklyn, and make several speeches. On Wednesday Mr. Whitman will leave for another trip up-State. He will tour the northern counties, and will return down the Hudson next Saturday, when he will speak in Yonkers and near-by places.

FEAR ATTACKS ON GLYNN.

Leaders to Confer Today on Up-State Disaffection.

Democratic leaders and other supporters of Gov. Glynn up the State have written to the Democratic campaign headquarters here complaining of the activity of Hennessy followers in many of the up-State counties, and asking that something be done to offset their hostility to Glynn. They fear that the Democratic ticket will suffer severely at the polls if the Hennessy supporters continue their work, and some of the writers refer to Hennessy as a "traitor" for permitting this political activity.

Some of the Democratic leaders suggested that an appeal be made to President Wilson for a letter repudiating this activity against the Democratic ticket, and failing to get that the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, be asked to rebuke the Hennessy enthusiasts. A conference of the leaders will probably be called today to consider the trouble.

SULZER IS A THORN IN CHEMUNG'S G. O. P.

Urged to Withdraw and Swing His Railroad and Farmer Support to Whitman.

GLYNN LEADS IN COUNTY

Mix-Up in the Southern Tier—Three Will Divide the Republican Vote for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—In Chemung County, the heart of the Southern Tier, the Democrats are becoming more hopeful as Election Day draws nearer. Gov. Glynn will carry Chemung by a plurality variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000.

The lower estimate was made by Daniel Sheehan, former Mayor of Elmira, at present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and the representative of Chemung on the State Committee. The higher estimate was made by a Republican who has been identified actively with the Republican campaign work here. This has included a complete canvass of the district.

The Republicans are looking forward with the utmost apprehension to the outcome of the present campaign. The Republican organization in Chemung never has been itself since Jacob Sloat Fassett, the former Republican leader in the Southern Tier, gave up politics to give his undivided attention to his great business interests. There has not been a lack of leadership. Some Republicans in Chemung aver that there has been too much leadership, or, rather, there have been too many leaders, all leading in different directions. That seems to be the trouble now.

Here are some of the salient facts in connection with the topsy-turvy situation in Chemung and adjacent counties of the Southern Tier: There are three candidates for Congress from the Thirty-seventh Congressional District, which includes Chemung, to divide the Republican vote, while the Democrats are united behind one candidate, who is pledged to support the Wilson policies is elected.

The leading Republican newspaper of the southern tier, The Elmira Advertiser, formerly the property of J. Sloat Fassett, is not supporting the Republican candidates. The publisher of this newspaper, Milo Shanks, a comparatively recent arrival from Kentucky, although an enrolled Republican, presided at the recent Sulzer rally in this city and is actively supporting Mr. Sulzer and the Prohibition candidates. Mr. Shanks was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but was beaten in the Republican primaries. He won in the primaries of the Prohibition Party.

The leading Democratic newspaper in Chemung is not supporting the Democratic candidates.

Urged Sulzer to Withdraw.

William Sulzer will poll a big vote in Chemung County. Some estimate his strength at 1,000 votes in the county out of a total vote of a little more than 12,000. Here, as in some other counties of the southern tier, however, a careful canvass has indicated clearly that Mr. Sulzer, through his strong hold on the railroad men and among Republican farmers, will do more harm to District Attorney Whitman than toGo v. Glynn. About 65 per cent. of the railroad men in this part of the State, whose vote will go almost solidly to Sulzer, are Republicans. When Mr. Sulzer was here last week an efofrt was made to persuade him to withdraw as a candidate during the closing week of the campaign and urge his supporters to swing to Mr. Whitman in order to insure the defeat of Gov. Glynn. It was asserted here by persons in a position toknow that inducements were offered which it was thought would appeal strongly to Mr. Sulzer. In some quarters the fact that Mr. Sulzer about the time this effort was made disappointed half a dozen audiences in this and adjoining counties and made a hurried trip from Ithaca to Albany is regarded as more than a coincidence.

All the Gubernatorial candidates have been here. Gov. Glynn visited Elmira yesterday and addressed a big noonday meeting at which there was plenty of enthusiasm. Mr. Whitman delivered a rear platform speech at the Erie station on Wednesday to less than a thousand persons, mostly railroad men. Col. Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, and William Sulzer both invaded the county on the same day, and their respective meetings were rival attractions in Elmira last Tuesday night. The Roosevelt meeting was a big affairs, although it was not to be compared to the Stimson meeting, which he addressed here four years ago. Mr. Sulzer spoke at two meetings, one in the assembly room at the City Hall, and the other in a church. Both were under Prohibition auspices, but it was said that there was a considerable sprinkling of Republicans in attendance.

There is absolutely no enthusiasm among Chemung County Republicans for District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Whitman was badly beaten by his rival for the gubernatorial nomination, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, in the Republican primaries here. Hennessy was beaten, seven to one, by Gov. Glynn. Mr. Sulzer got 120 votes in the Progressive primaries to 50 for Mr. Davenport.

Mr. Sulzer was very popular in Chemung, and in fact all through the southern tier while he was Governor. His direct primaries campaign in the Spring of 1913, through the southern tier counties, resembled a triumphal march. Since then, however, all his popularity among the Democrats in this part of the State has vanished. He has more friends among the Republicans and Progressives than among the Democrats. So apprehensive are the Republicans here of the damage Sulzer will do to their party on Election Day that the Republican leaders now are gathering material for a broadside against Mr. Sulzer as the campaign is drawing to its close.

Hot Congressional Campaign.

The Congressional campaign is arousing quite as much interest here as the State campaign. Senator John Seeley of Steuben County is the Democratic candidate. Milo Shanks announced himself as a candidate in the Republican primaries early in the year. He had taken a firm stand in the columns of his newspaper against certain officials of the city administration because of the administration's alleged tolerance of excise violations, which culminated in the Spooner-Cartwright trial following a crusade by Evangelist Stough. Shortly afterward, H. H. Pratt, editor and owner of The Corning Journal, who had taken the other side in the Stough controversy, came out as a candidate for Congress. Jonas S. Van Duzer, a former Republican, who was in the Assembly with Theodore Roosevelt more than twenty years ago, became the Progressive candidate for Congress. Mr. Shanks, since he was beaten for the Republican nomination, has utilized the space in the political columns of his Republican newspaper to support the Prohibition candidates, of whom he is one. The Republican candidates, to be sure, have received all the space they have asked for—at advertising rates.

It is thought that Shanks, Pratt, and Van Duzer between them will divide the Republican vote, and the indications are that Seeley will win. He has been sufficiently freindly to the temperance element not to incur their enmity.

hTe Stough episode brought the temperance question prominently to the foreground and prepared the way for Sulzer as the Prohibition candidate. Wilmot E. Knapp, better known as Skull and Crossbones Knapp, because he was the author of a bill at the last session of the Legislature which if passed would have caused the placing of the poison sign on all bottles containing alcoholic beverages, is running as a candidate for County Judge.

There are three candidates for the State Senate in the field. Dr. Robert P. Bush, a war veteran, who was Speaker of the Assembly twenty years ago, is the Democratic candidate. The present Senator is John F. Murtaugh, a Democrat, who, following the elevation of Senator Robert Wagner to the Lieutenant Governorship, became Senate leader. He would not accept a renomination this year, but is a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. The probability is that a Republican will be elected to succeed him, and that the Republican candidate for the Assembly, who is running with Progressive indorsement also, will win.

Forster, Republican Candidate.

In the list of candidates for Congress printed in the special political supplement of THE TIMES on Sunday a mistake was made as to the Republican candidate in the Twenty-fourth District. The Republican candidate is William Forster and not B. L. Fairchild, as was erroneously stated.

WOMEN TO OPEN CAMPAIGN.

Series of Meetings Will Mark Start of 1915 Fight for the Ballot.

The Seventeenth District Senatorial Committee of the Woman's Political Union will open headquarters at 663 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, at noon the day before election. The committee in charge of the headquarters will be made up of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas has organized a group of the season's débutantes to act as ushers.

The speakers for the first day will be Marcus M. Marks, Norman Hapgood, Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Lillian D. Wald. Among the speakers for the first week will be George McAneny, Mrs. Vladimir Simkovitch, Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mlle. Doziat of "The Hawk," Robert Adamson, Commissioner of Immigration Frederick C. Howe, Everett Colby, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Appraiser of the Port John K. Sague, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, and Miss Alice Carpenter.

These meetings mark the beginning of the 1915 referendum campaign for woman's suffrage. The formal campaign opening, however, will take place at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening, Oct. 30, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will speak on "War and Women."

Economize Here, if You Want to Economize Now

For instance:

A silk-lined, flat-braided, new-effect Cutaway and waistcoat—fine imported black or gray Unfinished Worsted—$31. English trouserings, $7.

Full Dress suits, $40. Tuxedo suits, $35. Either white or black silk waistcoat.

Black or gray English Thibet, silk-lined fall overcoat, $25.

These garments are made to measure only and guaranteed in every particular. Compare these prices with what any other first-class tailor asks!

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ONE of the good reasons for buying your next Suit or Overcoat at a Wallach Store lies in the fact that every garment we sell here is doubly insured.

For both we and Hart Schaffner & Marx guarantee these clothes to give you complete satisfaction.

The money you pay is on deposit with us until you are thoroughly content with your purchase.

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Get to know our newest store at 265-267 Broadway (below Chambers St.)—the most attractive men's store downtown.

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Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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Two Harlem Stores, (open evenings:)
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
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The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
"Famous for Service"
"Rattling Good Music"
"Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm"
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances
Grill Luncheon 75c
Beaux-Arts Dinner $1.50
"Really Different"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
Now Booking Banquets, Dinners, Beefsteak Parties, Etc.

BALCONADES FEATURE DANCES JUNGLE ROOM LOG CABIN Beefsteak Dinners
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BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH at Moderate Prices MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM. Phone 9900 Columbus.

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WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10.
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day at 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. & Nov. 3.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elect'n Day
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3d.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way.
BEGINNING MONDAY NOV. 2d SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.
NEXT SAT. NIGHT—RESERVE SEATS NOW
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HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Wed. Eve. 8:15
—SEATS NOW SELLING—
ROSE STAHL in a New Comedy, A PERFECT LADY.

GARRICK 35 St., n'r B'way. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FIRST NIGHT THURS. NIGHT SEATS NOW.
ADELE BLOOD IN "MILADY'S BOUDOIR" By J. C. DRUM.
A NEW STAR IN A NEW PLAY WITH A NEW IDEA.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Matinees Wed. (Pop.,) Saturday & Election Day. TWIN BEDS

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THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. St. Mt. 25c 50, 75
PEG O' MY HEART

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3 at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50 Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

44TH ST. Theatre OPENS Wed. Evg. Seats Now.
Extra Mat. Elec. Day. The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s THE LILAC DOMINO

LYRIC Beginning THURS. NIGHT Seats Now.
Play of Kentucky Mountains 25c (Gallery) to $2.00. THE BATTLE CRY Extra Mat. Elec. Day.

SHUBERT Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat.,
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK and Elec. Day.
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30.
Whiteside in 'MR. WU'

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop) & Sat., 2:15. Extra Mat. Election Day.
UNDER COVER

Standard B'way & 90th St. Eves. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson
and Co. of 125, incl. Bernard Granville. Extra Matinee Election Day.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15
EXPERIENCE

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mts. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

Comedy Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow. 2:15. Last Week
Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES

Mon. Eve., Nov. 2 Seats Thursday. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Last Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. W. & Sat., 2:15. Last Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

Tues. Eve., Nov. 3. (Seats Thurs.) LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents SUZI
With Jose Collins CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN and Tom MacNaughton

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th Street & 8th Avenue.
POPULAR MAT. WED., $1.00.
LIFE
IT'S A WHALE!

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.
GEO. T. STALLINGS, Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Brown, Emma Carus, oths.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
ADELINE GENEE, Brice & King, Whiting & Burt, Franklyn Ardell & Co. Oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Fall Festival ALL STAR BILL

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.

AEOLIAN HALL—TONIGHT, AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL REINALD Werrenrath
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
Mary Pickford in "Behind the Scenes."
Strand Orch. & Q'rtette. Next Week, "The Man from Mexico."

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
The Motion Picture Sensation.
THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea Sat. Mat. 10:30 A. M.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M.
DANCING, DINING, CABARET DE LUXE.
Admission Free till 9 P. M.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight, Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," IN ENGLISH, with EWELL, SANTLEY, GAUDENZI, KREIDLER, KNOCH. Tues. Night, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "LA BOHEME."

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 28th, at 3.
Marion Wright Powers
SOPRANO.
Seats Box Office, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'y.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—The Most Beautiful Man in the World. (Paul Swan.) Fox & Dolly, Jack Lorimer, Lambert & Ball, 14 others.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St. E. of B'way Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Election Day Mat., Tues., Nov. 3.
"FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY THEY WILL COME TO SEE 'MY LADY'S DRESS.'"—N. Y. Herald.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
A PLAY WITH A PURPOSE.
A PLAY WITH NOVELTY.
A PLAY WITH PATHOS.
A PLAY WITH LAUGHTER.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 3.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 3, 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE,
"THE MIRACLE MAN"

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 3
KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD.

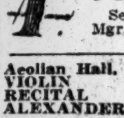
PARK Phone Col. 9590 Col. Circle. Mats. Wed. Sat. Elec. Day Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., nr. 3d Av. 25c to $1. Wed. Matinee, 25c & 50c.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

PHILHARMONIC
Society of New York.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
Thurs., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Fri., Oct. 30, 2:30.
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Dvorak, Strawinsky, Strauss, Berlioz.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SPALDING
ACCOMPANIED BY ANDRE BENOIST.
Violin Recital—CARNEGIE HALL, THURS. AFT., OCT. 29th, at 3. (Steinway Piano.)
Tkts. Box Off. or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30.
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office.
MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.



AEOLIAN HALL Ent. W. 43d St. Tomorrow TUES. 8:30
Maud Powell, Violin Recital
Seats $2 to 75c, at Box Office.
Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., OCT. 29, at 8:15.
Song Recital Hudson-Alexander
Mme. CAROLINE
50c. to $2. Managem't LOUDON CHARLTON.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
The College Girls with Abe Reynolds and Florence Mills.

VITAGRAPH 44TH. ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30.
SYLVIA GRAY THE FATES & FLORA FOURFLUSH

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE CRACKER-JACKS

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Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS." Seats Thurs.

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"WITHIN THE LAW"
Next W'k—MME. PETROVA, "PANTHEA."

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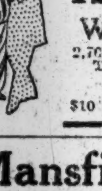
MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL BARRIE
Dan Kildare's Band—Cuisine International.



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Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
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